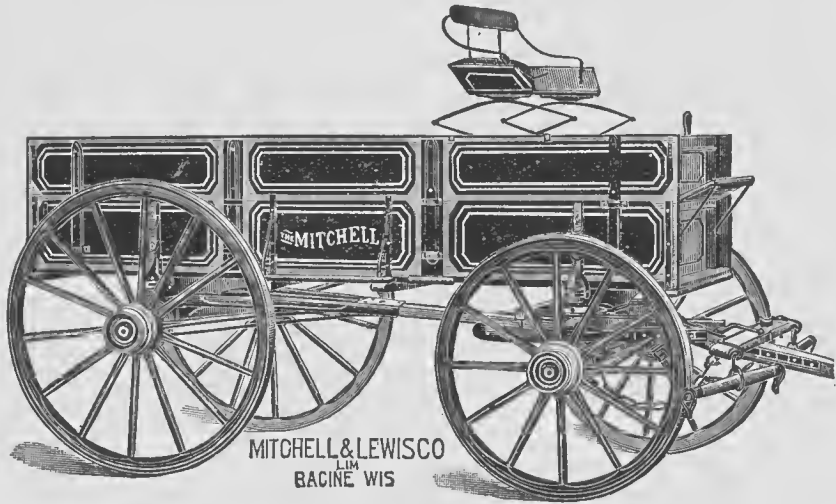


MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., LIMITED,

RACINE, WISCONSIN

Manufacturers of

THE CELEBRATED MITCHELL WAGON



THE MONARCH OF THE ROAD.

Lightest running Wagon in the market, only one Grade, that the Best.

For Catalogue and Prices write to

JOSEPH MAW & Co.,
WINNIPEG

General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

Are You Building?

Eddy's Impervious Sheathing is the best building paper made. It is much stronger and thicker than any other (tarrèd or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything to which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheathing houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness.

Write our Agents—

TEES & PERSSE,
WINNIPEG

for samples.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited,
HULL, CANADA

Horace Wilson

Wholesale Dealer In

**Stoves,
Ranges,
Furnaces,
Registers,
Etc.**

No. 180
Market Street, **WINNIPEG.**

Findlay Bros., Carleton Place,
Favorite Stoves and Ranges.



The Ottawa Furnace & Foundry Co.,

The celebrated **National Furnaces**, 5 sizes, for hard coal,

The **Surprise Furnace**, 5 sizes, for soft coal and wood.

The **National Wood Furnace.**

The **Schrieber & Conchar** Hot Air Registers, latest designs.

Estimates given for all kinds of heating. Correspondence invited.
Dealer agents wanted. Send for catalogues.

P. O. Box 1406.

Telephone 664.

We have recently purchased from the patentee, Mr. Arthur Atkinson, the right of manufacture and sale of

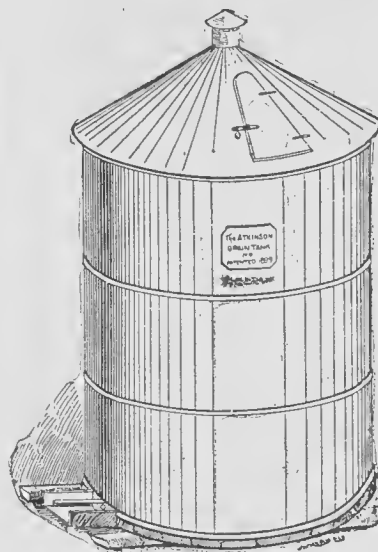
The Atkinson Portable Grain Tanks

(See Cut)

—AND—

THE ATKINSON PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS

This is a unique and economical system for storing and handling grain, both on the farm and for shipping purposes.



NO. 1 GRANARY TANK

They are **PORTABLE**, and may be filled direct from the threshing machine.
VERMIN PROOF.
FIRE PROOF. A great saving in insurance.
WEATHER PROOF.
INDESTRUCTIBLE.—
Made of Galvanized Steel.

Especially adapted for the storage of seed grain, where the grain from the cleanest fields may be stored separately. In fact there is no prairie farmer who CAN AFFORD to use wooden buildings for storage of grain on the farm, or a wooden building for shipping at railway stations. The saving of time, labor and expense by the adoption of Our **System of Portable Steel Storage and Elevating** will, in a short time, amount to much more than its primary cost.

For full information and illustrated booklet with cuts showing our Portable Elevators ready for moving, and ready for use, address

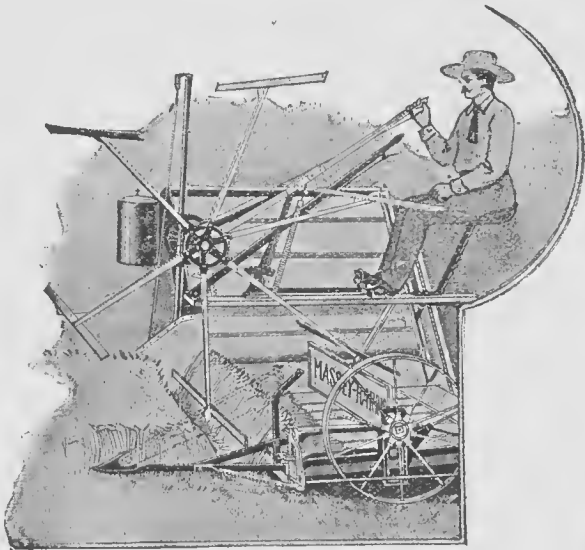
The Portable Elevator and Grain Tank Co.,
180 Market Street, Winnipeg, Man.

P. O. Box 1406.

Telephone 664.

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

Handle Any Kind of Crop



No Grain too Short

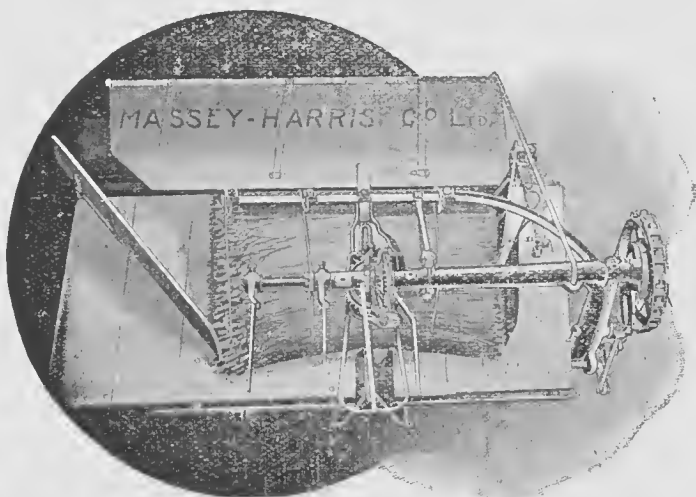
SUCCESSFULLY



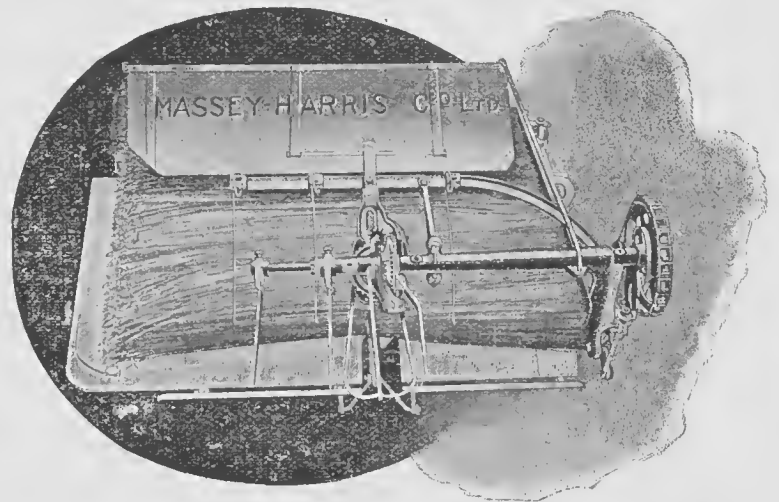
None too Long

to be Well Handled

By the Massey-Harris Reel



Note how the Head-board guides the grain in making short sheaves.



In making long sheaves the Massey-Harris Head-board can be laid FLAT on the deck.

The above are but a FEW of the many points of excellence of

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

There are many others of equal merit which it will pay every prospective purchaser to look into.

Our Agents will take pleasure in pointing these out.

OVER 200 AGENCIES THROUGHOUT MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE WEST:
Princess Street,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
OR
ANY INFORMATION

VOL. 21, No. 16
WHOLE NO. 291

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 20, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance



Good Outlook for Meat Producers.

The outlook for producers of live stock of all kinds could not very well be better than it is at the present time. In the Spring a great outcry was made against the so-called beef trust, but so far it has not materially reduced the price of meat, simply because, as we believe, the cattle, sheep and hogs are not in the country. Conditions will be more acute next Spring than they were last. The shortage of the American corn crop last year sent to market many head of cattle that should not have gone, hence there will be a shortage of cattle to put up for feed this fall. In the great cattle feeding states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska the shortage is now estimated at over a million head as compared with 1900. This shortage is not local in the sense that it is confined to any one line of railway or district. Neither is it confined to cattle alone. The number of hogs packed this season is estimated at 1,625,000 less than for last season. The sheep imports of Britain show a decrease of 59,129 head and in this connection it would be well for sheep raisers to remember that it is estimated that the sheep in Australia have been decreased fully one-third, 40,000,000 head, by the severe drouth. This should mean good prices for mutton. The British imports of cattle also show a falling off of over 50,000 head as compared with last year.

In a country where stock feed can be grown so readily as in Western Canada every man should get into stock as quickly as possible. The big crop of wheat last year, and again this year, is turning people's heads. Men who at one time had great faith in cattle and were working into them as fast as possible have come to a halt and are now turning to wheat raising. This we think a mistake. Wheat may be a money-making crop for a few years, but it cannot always continue so, and the man who starts with stock and stays with it will win out in the course of ten or twenty years. The one is transient, the other permanent, and with the added advantage that at present and for a few years to come the prices obtainable for live stock are bound to be good.

The Big Free-for-all at Winnipeg.

Our readers will remember the big free-for-all the last day of the Winnipeg Industrial and what a big disappointment it was that the race did not come off. The management were blamed and there has been a great deal of harsh criticism about the race. In the first place the money put up for this race did not come out of the general funds, but was collected from the citizens of Winnipeg by private subscription and for this special purpose. In the face of this all criticism about the

absurdity of the exhibition management putting up so much money on one race falls to the ground. This, likewise, disposes of another charge that the management knew beforehand that the race would not come off and therefore fooled the people and saved the money they would have paid out on the race. They would not gain by saving the prize money, for it was contributed for a certain purpose and the gain in gate receipts would never pay for the odium that would be attached to a deliberate deception of such a large crowd. There was many an angry man in the crowd, but none so thoroughly surprised and angry as Manager Heubach.

It was stated in a previous issue that as a result of the failure of the race to come off the horse Tom Ogden and his owner, L. Dingman, were expelled by the judge under the rules of the American Trotting Association. Immediately after the exhibition full particulars of the fiasco were sent to the secretary of the Trotting Association,

The Horse Must Go.

The famous electrician, Thomas A. Edison, is responsible for the following words:—

"I believe that within 30 years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace the horse almost entirely."

That it will displace steam locomotives we are prepared to believe, and if the new storage battery Edison has invented proves equal to his hopes of it the general introduction and adoption of electric automobiles will become increasingly general. That it will become so general as to displace the horse for dray and general delivery purposes in the city we are also prepared to believe, but we are hardly ready to say that in 30 years we will do all our plowing, sowing, reaping, cultivating and teaming either by electric or other motor. Wonderful progress has been made in the last 30 years and we believe even more won-



SHORTHORN BULL, CAITHNESS YET, PROPERTY OF W. E. PAULL, KILLARNEY, MAN. (Life Photo.)

with a request that he go into the matter carefully and send his conclusions. The following is his reply:—

Sir,—Your letter of the 30th ult., enclosing printed letter of Dr. Hinman, received. I have gone over the statement made by him; by the facts as shown by you, and by the judge's book, and take pleasure in saying that the judges decided the matter properly in accordance with the rules and regulations of the American Trotting Association, and I must compliment you on enforcing these rules, notwithstanding the unlawful acts that were attempted, and which succeeded, to a certain extent, in wrecking the race.

The judges acted properly in expelling L. Dingman and the horse, Tom Ogden.

J. H. STEINER.

We make this explanation because the public are entitled to all the information on this unpleasant ending to a most successful week.

derful progress will be made in the next 30, but we do not look to see the horse superceded for work upon the farm or upon rough roads.

A New Method of Feeding Corn.

Corn is the great feeding grain of the farmers to the south of us and any plan to render it more palatable and useful to stock will be heartily welcomed. It is usually fed whole, but being hard it is often only partially digested, in fact, large quantities of the grain pass through the cattle almost whole, hence the practise of having pigs follow the cattle. High feeding on corn tends to develop a fevered system which a ration of roots would counteract. A Chicago man now comes forward with a bright idea to improve the feeding value of corn. His idea is to germinate it and when the grain has nicely sprouted it is ready for feeding. In the process of

germination the hard grain is softened and the contents of the kernel changed into the best form for the young plant to feed on. This form is also easy of digestion, hence the new process of preparing the corn saves grinding and presents it to the animal in the very best form.

The device for germinating the corn consists of a large galvanized iron case, with drawers, to serve as receptacles for shelled corn, each drawer having a capacity of half a bushel. On the top and on four sides of the case is placed common moss, such as may be gathered in the woods. The moss is three inches thick, and is compressed so as to form a huge sponge for the retention of water. It is thoroughly dampened, and in this moist atmosphere the corn begins to sprout almost immediately. In four days the hard grain is converted into a mass of tender sprouts, fed by the softened pulp. It is then ready for feeding to live stock or poultry.

The claims made for this process are: It increases the weight by the growth which takes place up to 100 per cent.; renders the grain wholly digestible and nutritive; brings to the grain by chemical changes valuable food elements not otherwise obtained; aids digestion of other foods with which the grown grain comes in contact; supplies the best tonic that can be given to animals; converts corn, the great stock feeding material, into the ideal food for poultry, and all young growing stock, and supplies at all seasons of the year a food to all animals which is the equivalent of the nutritious pastures of summer. A test will be made at the stock yards of this device, to see if the claims made for it are substantiated. Bunches of cattle, hogs and sheep will be divided into two parts. One-half will be fed with the grown corn, and the other with hard grain. Comparisons will be taken daily and the net showing at the end of the month will be taken as exploiting accurately the advantage of the system.

Getting Animals out of Show Condition.

The exhibitor who brings his animals out at the shows in the pink of condition is not through with his careful feeding until he lets these animals down to their normal condition again. This is sometimes a little trouble to do without injury to the animal. If properly fitted most animals will not be injured for breeding. The best way to let animals down after the shows is to turn them out on good pasture, taking off, perhaps, their mid-day feed, and then gradually reducing the other foods, both in bulk and in the fat-forming portions, such as cornmeal and oil cake. Feed roots, when obtainable and substitute oats and bran for grain feed, instead of those of a fattening nature.

Several cases of blackleg are reported from near Morden.

The breeders and farmers in the counties around Ottawa are trying to raise funds to have a fat stock and dairy show this winter. They will succeed.

About Judging Swine.

A thorough understanding of what the market calls for is the first step necessary in breeding any pure-bred stock. At the present time no one stands out more prominent in the United States in matters pertaining to live stock than W. J. Kennedy, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ames, Iowa. His pupils won first at the Intercollegiate Judging Contest last December at Chicago, and therefore what he has to say in an article on judging swine, which has recently been made public, comes with all the greater force.

A famous agriculturist, when asked what in his opinion was the first and most important requisite in the successful production of swine, said: "A knowledge of what constitutes the perfect hog, and a practical application of the same in the swine herd." No man ever gave utterance to a truer statement. A thorough knowledge of the underlying principles relating to the breeding and feeding of our domesticated animals is also indispensable; no man can afford to underestimate their value. They are, however, but the means to an end. The success of the sculptor and the painter is guided solely by the height of his ideal and the nearness to which he approaches the same. Just so with the breeder of live stock; his success will be determined largely by his standard of excellence, and the nearness to which he approaches the same in his breeding herd.

The ultimate end of the hog is the block. Thus the perfect or ideal hog is the one which most nearly meets the demands of the consumer. The butcher's preference is controlled almost solely by the demand of the market. All markets do not demand the same kind of hogs. In some the bacon hog (so named because of its long, deep sides) is preferred, while in others the fat or lard hog is the most popular, especially where the demand is for hams, broad loins and fat backs. Thus in forming opinion as to the best type of swine to breed, it is well to keep the requirements of these two markets in mind. They have established for us two very distinct market classes of hogs—the fat hog, and the bacon hog.

The fat hog of to-day is undergoing a change of form. The chubby, broad-backed hog, once so popular, is losing prestige. More length of body and depth of side are being demanded of him. The wise breeder will weigh these two points carefully when selecting new stock. As previously stated, the butcher's preference should be adhered to very closely. The profit in the production of hogs lies largely in successfully catering to the butcher. There are some other points, however, which must be considered in this connection. The evidence of constitution and vigor are points on which the butcher cannot realize profit, but to the feeder and breeder they are of the utmost importance. No man can afford to underestimate the value of constitution and vigor in the hog. They are the best specifics as yet discovered to ward off the ravages of hog cholera.

In the judging of any class of live stock, system is indispensable. In studying the form of the fat hog, it is of vital importance that a logical method be employed, and the more important points be given most attention. Following the order of the score card used for student work, they might be discussed as follows:

Form.—Under form we include the top and lower lines, the width, depth, length and lowness to the ground. The hogs that make the greatest gain at an early age, and meet the demands of the butcher best, are lowest, deep and wide. They are compactly built, deep-chested, medium in length of body, well sprung in the ribs, possess straight top and bottom lines, and stand squarely on short, straight strong legs. The weight of the hog might also be considered in this connection. This is a variable point. It changes from time to time, depending on the demand for lard, and so on. When lard is low in price, the 200-lb. hog may be in favor, while in a

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$1.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden in bran sacks, in cotton sacks 40c. extra. Send for circular. Nine bulls, 11 to 26 months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-Sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported) cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teako strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. OUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plunk Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man. Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Choice young pigs for sale from imported stock.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rock eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleavery, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

O.I.C. SWINE, A. E. Thompson, Hannah, North Dakota.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murehison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—One four-year-old Shorthorn bull, good stock getter, color dark red. Price \$100. J. W. Brown, Lunenburg, Assa. 13-16

For Sale—500 head of sheep, principally ewes and lambs. Apply George M. Webb, Regina, Assa. 14-19

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris. 15

\$10.00 Weekly—Copying letters at home, either sex. Send stamp for particulars. Northern Supply Co., Box 337, Quebec.

For Sale—One 16-horse power Traction Engine, in good working order. Will sell cheap. T. W. Stone, Clearwater, Man. 16

Wolf Hounds for Sale—Six young ones, four males and two females, parents are sure wolf killers; also two older wolf hounds. Arthur Davis, Carlyle, Assa. 16-17

For Sale—Eight-horse sweep power and 30-inch cylinder separator, on trucks, suitable for farmers' own use. Apply Bargain, Box 285, Brandon, Man. 16-19

Wanted—Grade Galloway cows and heifers, must be young and good. Also young Oxford or Oxford grade or Shropshire grade ewes. H. W. Husband, St. Francois Xavier P.O., Man. 16

For Sale—Two pens of Barred Rocks. One mated for pullet and one for cockerel breeding. These are imported birds. Apply to Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

Threshermen—We sell an adjustable cylinder wrench, fits any nut, is absolutely the best wrench money can buy. Write for circulars to Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 17

For Sale—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by carload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, Admiral Sampson [2694], Vol. 10, seven years old, sound, sure foal getter, color black, broke single or double. Wm. Iverach, Beulah, Man. 15-18

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 17

For Sale—Three Gordon setter bitches, 12 months old, their father and mother both pure-bred pedigree dogs, imported in 1900. Splendid pups. Price \$25 each. Capt. Davidson, Box 406, Calgary, Alta. 13-16

For Sale or Exchange for Young Bull—My Shorthorn stock bull, "Border Chief," 30944, rising four, bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont. Apply to J. A. Klassen, Plum Coulee, Man. 16-17

For Sale—Thrashing outfit, Sawyer-Massey traction engine, 20 h.p., American Advance separator, 40 x 60, automatic weigher and bagger, tanks, pumps and boses. In good working order. Apply to G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

600 Sheep for Sale—As I have got to reduce my flock, I will offer for sale choice young ewes, ewe lambs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to Tbos. Harkness, Hazelwood P.O., Whitewood, Assa. 15-17

Farm for Sale—North ½ s. 13, tp. 7, rge. 27; 100 acres under cultivation, 40 fenced, 180 good wheat land unbroken; small frame house and well of good water; ¾ miles from town of Pipestone. \$8 per acre, terms easy. Apply J. R. Kirbyson, Fairfax, Man. 16-17

Tamworths—Having bought another Tamworth sow and litter, I am now prepared to supply those who are in want with pigs at moderate prices that will be fit for service this fall or breed in the spring. Lewis E. Hutchison, Lot 31, 15, 15, Box 56, Neepawa, Man. 16-17

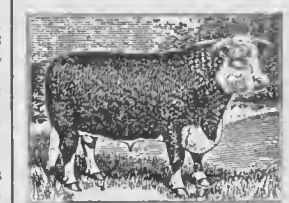
Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale—One young boar, two young sows farrowed April 30, by Bell of Roland and Bell of Utopia, littered August 6. Pride of Utopia littered August 12, and Pride of Man, August 15. Prices right. Prime lot bred by British Pride. This boar is for sale or exchange for another good boar. If you want a good boar or sow over a year old write me. Young boar wanted fit to serve. R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 16-17

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (Imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Glydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent

Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS., Pincher Creek, Alta.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (Imp.) Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN MAN

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

short period of time the 400-lb. hog will be topping the market. Generally speaking, the hog weighing from 250 to 325 lbs. will be found the most profitable to handle. Up to this weight gains can be made more economically than at heavier weights, a point which every feeder must consider.

Quality and Condition.—Quality is indicated by the hair, bone and nature of flesh. The hair should be fine, straight, thick and lie close to the body. Coarse, wiry, swirly hair is not desired, as it is usually associated with coarseness of frame and undesirable feeding qualities. The bone should be medium fine; enough bone to carry the body is all that is desired. Coarseness of bone is discriminated against by the butchers; it indicates a tendency to dress out a large percentage of offal. The flesh should be free from lumps or wrinkles, both of which are very undesirable. The indications of good condition are a deep, even covering of firm flesh, especially over the back, loin, hams and sides, as they are the regions where the valuable cuts are found.

thick and deep. It should blend smoothly into the shoulder vein and shoulder without any depression.

Shoulder and Shoulder Vein.—The shoulder vein is that portion just in front of the shoulder where the neck joins the shoulder. Fullness in this part is very desirable, as it usually results in a smoothly covered wide shoulder. The shoulder should be broad, deep and compact on top. Prominent shoulder blades and a slackness between them are very objectionable.

Front Legs and Feet.—The legs should be short, straight, strong and squarely placed under the body. The pasterns must be short, straight and strong, and the hog should stand well up on his toes. Many hogs are "knock-kneed" that is, the knees come too close together. This is very objectionable in any class of hogs, but more especially in young animals, as it gets worse with age. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the set and strength of the legs.

Chest.—This is a point which the

very desirable even in the fat hog, on account of the increasing demand for lean meat. Any indication of wrinkles or creases in the flesh behind the shoulder, or any place along the side, is very objectionable. These denote uneven fattening and flesh of poor quality. The sides of a good fat hog are even with a line from his shoulder to his ham. There should be no depression between these. Some hogs show a depression due to an abnormal development of shoulder or ham.

Back.—The back should be straight, broad and evenly covered with flesh. Viewing the hog from the side, the back should be straight in aged animals and slightly arched in young stock. With advanced age the back is almost sure to settle; thus the straight backed young animal usually develops into a sway-backed, aged animal. Width of back is very essential. Many hogs are so sharp in the back that they are designated as "sun-fished." When fat, they should possess an even covering of firm, thick flesh.

Loin.—The loin should be wide and

those straight or nearly so. More width of rump is found where the animal approaches straightness than is usually found in the animal possessing drooping quarters. The length of quarter to a certain extent seems to be governed by the same rule. Another very common objection—in fact, one of the most serious faults to be found in the hog—is crooked hind legs and sprawly pasterns. The careful observer of animal form will soon notice that crooked hocks are nearly always associated with drooping rumps. Seldom, if ever, is the crooked hock found in the animal possessing a straight rump. Recognizing these points, is it not advisable for us to pay more attention to breeding hogs with straight rumps?

Hams.—In viewing the ham from the side, it should possess much width, or be long in the quarter. From behind it should be wide, plump and well carried down to the hocks. A great many hogs having good width of ham are very deficient in the way it is carried down to the hocks. This is an important point.



ON THE FARM OF SETH BRADSHAW, 1½ MILES NORTH OF ROLAND, MAN.

Mr. Bradshaw has 120 rods of Maple and Cottonwood trees, average 30 feet high, planted from seed 12 years ago. Driving an ox team from Portage la Prairie in the fall of 1881 (21 years ago) in company with J. W. Philip, Mr. Bradshaw broke off a Cottonwood branch for use as an ox goad. After serving its purpose it was thrown down in the yard at home and left there till spring, when he was advised to cut the branch in two and plant one each side of gate at driveway, which he did. These two trees are now fully 50 feet high and measure 5 feet 7½ inches and 4 feet in circumference at the base.

Head.—A short, broad head, especially wide between the eyes and the ears, is usually associated with width and compactness of body throughout, and indicates an aptitude to fatten readily. A snout of medium length is desirable.

Eyes.—The eyes should be clear, large, wide apart and free from wrinkles or folds of fat, which often cause blindness.

Ears.—A small fine ear indicates refinement throughout; thus is desirable. The carriage of the ear will depend upon the parentage of the hog, being erect in the Berkshires, half drooping in the Poland China, and almost wholly drooping in the Duroc Jersey and most of the large white hogs.

Jowl.—A broad, neat, smooth, firm jowl is desirable. Flabbiness of jowl due to excess of fat in this region is very objectionable.

Neck.—The neck should be short,

butcher pays little or no attention to, but it is of vital importance to the breeder. Width and depth of chest gives stamina and constitution to the hog. The floor of the chest should be wide and close to the ground. There should be no falling away in the lower part, giving a "tucked in" appearance in the fore flank.

Sides.—The sides should be deep, long, evenly fleshed, carry width well down and be free from wrinkles. In many instances the hog with a broad back, due to well-sprung rib, is sadly deficient in depth of body and width of same in the lower parts; in other words, too many wide backed hogs are wedge-shaped from above downwards. It is not only desirable to have a broad back; this should be associated with good length of rib, giving a deep side with as much width at the bottom as there is on top. Length of side is also

evenly covered with firm and thick flesh.

Hind Flank.—The hind flank should be deep and on a line with the belly. A well let down hind flank is usually associated with a well developed ham. A full and pendant hind flank is an indication of readiness for market.

Hips.—The hips should be wide apart, low and smoothly covered with flesh.

Rump.—The rump should be long, smooth and carrying width well back to tail head. There should be but very little depression or falling off from the hip joints to the tail head. Most hogs are inclined to drop off somewhat, but straightness in this region is desirable. In the eyes of many people a drooping rump in a hog is not considered to be objectionable. This must be due to the fact that they are more accustomed to seeing hogs of that formation than

Hind Legs and Feet.—The hind legs should be well set, straight, short and thoroughly supported below the hocks. Too much stress cannot be laid on the conformation of the hind legs and feet. Here is one of the weakest points in our fat hog. Many hogs have excellent form but poor feet and legs; thus are compelled to go begging on the market as cripples. The legs should be short, pasterns short and strong, and the hog should walk on his toes, not on his dew-claws.

The above remarks are descriptive of a fat hog without any reference to breed. A hog is good of his breed first as he approaches the above description, and secondly as he approaches the color markings, formation of head, ear, etc., peculiar to the breed to which he belongs. Each association has adopted a scale of points giving in detail the characteristics and peculiari-

ties of the breed. In selecting swine for breeding purposes, in addition to the requisites demanded by the market and the characteristics of the breed, the question of sex characteristics must be duly considered. The boar, for instance, must show marked evidence of masculinity. These are more noticeable in the head, neck and shoulders than in the other parts of the body. The head may be inclined to coarseness, the neck full, somewhat arched and in the case of mature animals a well developed shield is usually seen. The fore quarters are usually slightly heavier than the hind quarters. The sow should not show any indication of masculinity as indicated by coarseness of head, neck or shoulders. She should be rather long in the body to insure good breeding qualities.

How the Boer Educates His Horse.

An Englishman familiar with South Africa says: "Every Boer warrior has a horse, and they are so trained that they will stand where they are left until their masters' return. I have seen them training their horses in this trick and their method is effective, though heroic. A Boer will take a young horse, a 2-year-old or perhaps a yearling, and attach a halter to him. From the halter hangs a rope, and at the end of the rope is suspended an iron ball, which hangs about the animal's knees. The horse is then turned loose in a large lot. He immediately begins to prance around and the iron ball keeps striking against his knees. The horse is driven wild and the ball keeps getting in its work. The beast may struggle against the annoyance and pain for four or five hours, but he finally drops from exhaustion.

"Often it takes three or four weeks to nurse the horse, with his cut, bruised and bleeding knees, back into condition, but when he is fit to ride he is just the horse the Boer wants. All the Boer has to do when he dismounts is to throw the bridle over the horse's head. The horse feels the rein hanging from his mouth and he remembers the previous experience with an iron ball. He will stand stock still as long as that rein hangs from the bit and he will not move, not even if shells are bursting around him and if the crash of artillery is but a few feet away."

The Breeders' Gazette (Chicago), in an article headed "Live Stock Parades at Shows," says: "Last week the stock parade at the International Exposition at Winnipeg was a marked success. It was held at 7.30 o'clock in the evening and was witnessed by 20,000 people. The parade was scheduled for the hour just before the evening's attractions and fireworks. Night features are now provided at the leading exhibitions and the evening is a convenient and highly satisfactory time for stock parades. It has marked advantages over the afternoon hour. The parade at Winnipeg at the scheduled time was large, but President Gordon was displeased at the fact that the stock was not all out, and the directors ordered another parade for the next evening, with positive injunctions for the exhibition of every prize-winning animal, including hogs, sheep and poultry. The result was a full display and a magnificent parade. Fortunately Canadian hogs are of the type well adapted to parades. The poultry was shown in crates on wagons."

CLARK, THE CATTLEMAN.

LEAVE MESSAGES AT CONKLIN'S LARD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.
Cows, bulls, stockers, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry bought, sold, exchanged and handled on commission. Ranchers supplied with stockers in car lots.
For Sale—Registered Berkshire boars and sows, \$10 each. Several good bulls, horses, etc.
Wanted—Sheep for fattening, and all other kinds of live stock. Write me.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

BARGAINS IN STALLIONS

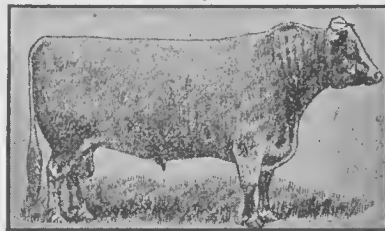
Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

J. A. S. MacMILLAN

P. O. Box 483

BRANDON, MAN.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.
THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unheaten boar Victor and Black Chief.
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.
Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.

Address all correspondence to WALDO GREENWAY.

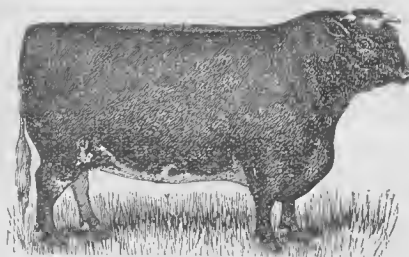
HORSES!

HORSES!

HORSES!

The Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors, retiring from breeding, will sell their fine bunch of mares, 3 years old and upwards, 1100 to 1300 lbs., singly or by the carload, with colts at foot or dry; also the geldings, broken or unbroken. All the mares are stunted to Clydes, Shires or French Coach Horses of the best blood procurable. Steers taken in exchange.

G. E. GODDARD,
Cochrane, Alta.



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 800 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.
JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
Brandon P.O., Man.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders.
Write for prices or call and see them.



JOSEPH LAIDLER,
Neepawa, Man.

SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
KILLARNEY, MAN.

THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs



Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of Long Bacon Type Berkshires.

I now offer for sale the 1st prize boar at the Winnipeg Exhibition in six months class. This young boar was admired by everyone who saw him. I consider him the best boar of his age I ever raised—perfect markings and a model every way.

Several litters of July and August pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Address

J. A. MCGILL,
Neepawa, Man.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ontario

Importer and Breeder of

HIGH-CLASS

Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

OFFERS FOR SALE

Imported Cows and Heifers

Home-Bred Cows and Heifers

Imported Bulls and Bull Calves

Home-Bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pleckerling, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.

Catalogues on application.

Marchmont Herd

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (Imp.) and "Bar-rister" (Imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entires and four mares and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Calthness at reasonable price



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.



Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man



LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

Prices reduced. Send for a circular and order before the rush. Large and small lots and odd numbers supplied. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some AI young stock.
A. J. CHADBOURN,
Raiphton, Man.

ELYSEE STOCK FARM
J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man
Breeder of
SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

OTENAW STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Our stock bull, sure and quiet, 3 years old; two young bulls and several choice heifers at very reasonable prices.

A. W. PLAYFAIR, Baldur, Man.

ALBERTA SHORTHORNS

I offer for sale cows in calf or with calf at foot, to Trout Creek Hero, also two yearling bulls, one red and one roan, both good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped First prize milking strains.
LEICESTERS—The best imported and homo bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

A. W. SMITH Mapis Lodge P.O., Ont.

Minnesota State Fair.

This has grown to be one of the biggest and best fairs on the continent of America, and its managers propose working till it is the biggest beyond dispute. It will be held in the first week of September and is remarkable for its exclusion of the host of fakirs and frauds for which too many fairs, big and little, are only too conspicuous. Last year 187,000 visitors passed the pay wickets. Toronto has hitherto had about the biggest show on earth of this sort, but situated as the show grounds are, between the two large and prosperous cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and controlled by men of first-rate business aptitudes, it is rather likely that Toronto will have to take a second place in the show business.

A Rare Kind of Cow.

Mr. Keith, of Chapelhall, had to send a remarkable old cow to market the other day. She was bought at John Duncan's mart, King Street, Aberdeen, fifteen years ago, and at that time was one year old. She was sold the other day because she was toothless, but the remarkable fact about her was that although she had not had a calf for nine years, she gave a big supply of milk up to the day when she was sent to the butcher. It is seldom that an animal continues to give such a flow of milk

but this is only another way of paying back surplus as prize money. Ontario was paid only \$1,923 in prize money out of \$5,620 registration fees, leaving the rest for expenses. Manitoba was paid back in prizes \$663, although \$750 was voted, out of \$1,137.50 registration fees; the \$372 members' fees were all used in printing the volumes, as they cost nearly \$3.50 each, thus leaving only \$474 of Manitoba money towards general expenses. Surely this \$474 is not too much to keep for general expenses. This year we are offering \$800 for prizes for Manitoba and \$100 at Calgary, for the Territories.

To show exactly how the money has been apportioned, I have prepared the following table:—

	Number of Members.	Fees.	Registration Fees.	Prizes paid out.	Excess paid out for prizes.	Left for working expenses.
Ontario	1153	\$2306.00	\$5990.00	\$1923.00		\$3697.00
Manitoba	186	372.00	1137.50	663.00		474.50
Assiniboia	43	86.00	307.50			307.50
Alberta	50	100.00	445.00	25.00		420.00
Saskatchewan	10	20.00	57.25			57.25
British Columbia	6	12.00	82.00	100.00	18.00	
Quebec	21	42.00	204.50	200.00		4.50
Nova Scotia	12	24.00	108.50	210.00	102.00	
New Brunswick	4	8.00	17.00			17.00
Prince Edward Island	8	16.00	91.25			91.25
United States	8	16.00	120.25	450.00	329.75	
	1501	\$3002.00	\$8560.75	\$3571.00	\$449.75	\$5069.00

so long as it stands as at present there will be trouble. It is all very well to say that a vice-president is elected to represent each province. He is elected by the Ontario breeders, and generally the first name proposed is adopted, no matter whether that man has the confidence of the rest of the breeders in his province or not, or whether he takes the slightest interest in the affairs of the association. So far as it affects the province it does not make any difference, for these men would never attend a meeting anyway, on account of the distance and expense. The representation given outside provinces now may justly be called a farce so far as giving the breeders of any province a voice in the affairs of the association.

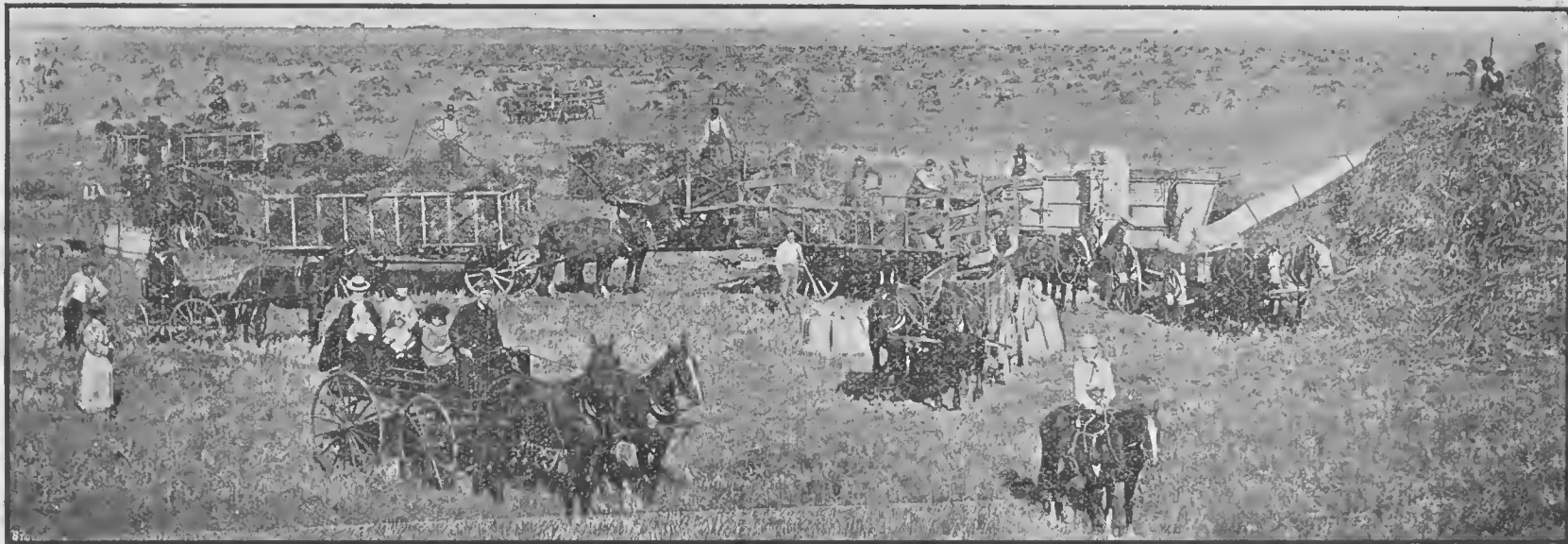
each provincial association. Some provision must also be made for the provincial associations retaining 25 or 50 per cent. of the membership fees to pay running expenses. The Dominion Association is making money and is the wealthiest stock register in existence to-day, so it can afford to turn over a portion of its membership fees, as it will still have all the registration fees and these will grow larger every year.

We will be pleased to have the views of breeders on these proposals. Until there is some change in the way breeders outside of Ontario are allowed a voice in the affairs of so important an association there will be dissatisfaction. It is preposterous to ask breeders to go to such an expense as they have to at present if they attend, and then have only one vote.

Beef and pork are somewhat scarce throughout most of Ontario and bring good prices.

The ranchers east of Dunmore are anxious about prairie fires this fall. The ground is in good shape for burning.

The Territorial record for trotting was broken on the Indian Head track on the second day of the Indian Head Fair. Nearly 4,000 people saw Charles Fewell, the famous trotting stallion, go the mile in 2.16.



THRESHING SCENE ON THE LINDSAY & BUNNELL FARM, FOUR MILES FROM MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

for nine years after she has ceased breeding. She was a black Polled cow, and was bred in Orkney. Mr. Keith says: "This famous old beast might easily have continued longer with me as she was giving plenty of milk when sold, was of sound constitution and not out of shape, but her month being done, and she being sixteen years old. I let her go with great regret."—Scottish Farmer.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association vs. Western Breeders.

By Henry Wade, Secretary and Registrar.

I have noticed a few letters in your valuable paper reflecting on the management of this association acting from a provincial standpoint instead of a Dominion one. I am quite sure the directors have given every consideration to the different provinces and have no desire to act harshly towards any of them. A vice-president has always been appointed from each province who has a voice on the board and would be heartily welcomed should he attend the annual meetings.

Some of the correspondents object to Ontario paying 50c. each to make their members members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association,

Editorial Note.—We are very pleased to have this explanation from Mr. Wade. He has gone to a lot of trouble, as the compilation of such a table means a great deal of labor and clears up some of the misunderstandings which have been bothering western breeders. One of the best ways of clearing up misunderstandings is to have a friendly talk over the trouble and we believe that the talk which Mr. Wade had with the breeders at Winnipeg and the publication of this statement will do much to clear the air.

So far as we can see ahead now the air will not stay permanently clear, however, until there is a change in the constitution of the association. It was originally framed to suit Ontario conditions and when there was no trouble about a majority of the breeders being able to be present at the annual meeting. Since then the association has grown and now there is a large membership in the West, and a few years ago the Maritime breeders were swung into line. This was a move in the right direction, but it won't keep these breeders in line unless they have a voice in the proceedings of the association. The long distance which separates the breeders of the Maritime and western provinces from Toronto, where the annual meetings are always held, makes it impossible for these breeders to attend. Thus control of the association lies in the hands of the Ontario breeders under the present constitution, and

What is the remedy? A temporary one would be to allow the breeders in each province the privilege of nominating their own representative on the executive of the association. Then pay the railway fare of these men out of the general funds of the association. A plan similar to that adopted in taking exhibits to the Fat Stock Show at Guelph might be satisfactory. Because a fixed point was decided on for the show exhibitors at a distance have their freight paid to within a distance of 100 miles of Guelph. Members, who have been appointed delegates to the annual meeting from the various provinces, should have their fare paid to within say 100 miles of Toronto, the balance of the expenses to be paid by the province sending the delegate. These delegates should have a vote equal to the membership of the association they represent. This would give the outside provinces some voice in the affairs of the association. If this is not done, then the annual meeting should move about.

A permanent remedy is to alter the constitution so as to provide for the annual meeting being made up entirely of delegates elected by each provincial association, and these only to vote and transact business. The number of delegates to be apportioned according to the number of members in each provincial association. The railway fares of all delegates should be paid either out of the general fund or by

That the wear and tear of the race track is heavy is well illustrated by the fierce racing events at Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. The first week at Cleveland 201 horses started in 20 races, but the following week only 111 horses came under the wire in 18 races at Columbus. After the second week's racing there would have been another big reduction in the number of horses able to start and a big addition to those on the repair list.

A beef dealer's judgment as to weight of cattle is a matter of frequent comment. A few weeks ago when H. A. Mullins, M.P.P., was shipping out the splendid bunch of beef from Pierce's ranch, along with Huckvale and Hooper's, he bought the former cattle, weighed at Dunmore. They were loaded at Stair and unshipped for weighing at Dunmore. On the way down Mr. Mullins offered Pierce a price per head for the bunch, and not bother with the weighing. Mr. Pierce stuck out for weighing. When the weights were totalled up and compared with Mr. Mullins' price per head, Mr. Pierce was 45 cents ahead of the deal, and out \$3.15 fees for weighing. Mullins pretty nearly hit the value of that shipment.—Medicine Hat News.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Look up J. A. McGill's advt. in this issue.

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Assa., is offering several young bulls for sale.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., is importing several Clydesdale stallions.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man., has just returned from a trip across the Atlantic.

A. Cameron, Oak Lake, has arrived home with his importation of Clydesdale mares and a nice young horse.

D. H. McDonald & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., are offering for sale their herd of Herefords, consisting of 62 head.

James Yule was in attendance at W. D. Platt's sale last week. He will take in the Toronto Industrial before returning West.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., advertises that they have been importing and breeding Shorthorns for 66 years without change. Write for his catalogue.

The yearlings of Mead Bros., Pincher Creek, Alta., made the highest average at the Calgary sale, 1902. See their advt. on page 709 this issue and write them.

The report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association has been issued by the secretary, R. G. Mathews, Macleod, Alta.

Owing to the resignation of James Yule as manager of Hon. Thos. Greenway's Prairie Home Stock Farm, Waldo Greenway, a son of the ex-premier, has been made manager. He has had a number of years' training under Mr. Yule, which will now stand him in good stead. He is a young man to manage such a large and important farm and its extensive breeding operations. We, however, wish the new manager every success in his work. All communications should be addressed to Waldo Greenway, manager, in future.

The proprietors of the Bow River Horse Ranch have decided to retire from horse breeding and are offering in this issue their fine bunch of mares three years old and upwards. These mares weigh from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., and will be sold singly or in car loads, with colts at foot or dry. These mares are stunted to Clydesdale, Shire or French Coach stallions. Besides the mares the geldings will also be sold, both those that have been broken and those that have not. This will be a good opportunity to secure horses and especially so as steers will be taken in exchange for horses. See the advt. in this issue.

Wm. Martin, of Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., has recently sold to O. H. Swigart, of Champagne, Ill., the two-year-old heifer, Lady Hamilton, 17840. This heifer was first prize at the Winnipeg Exhibition this summer and Mr. Swigart considers her the best two-year-old Galloway heifer in America to-day. He will show her with his herd at the leading state fairs this fall. It is worthy of note that this animal is the third generation of Hope Farm breeding, which speaks volumes for the stock. Mr. Swigart visited Hope Farm on his way south and was particularly pleased with the Galloway herd. He writes in the Breeders' Gazette as follows: 'I considered Mr. Martin's herd the best Galloway herd I had seen in Canada and one of the best in America.' Mr. Barager, of Elm Creek, has bought the first prize yearling bull at the Winnipeg Exhibition, General Hutton, 10949. He is laying the foundation of a herd of these useful cattle.

H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly, Man.: 'I have bought the Yorkshire sow of Brethour & Saunders' breeding from A. Graham, Pomeroy, which took first place at Winnipeg. She is from the celebrated Oak Lodge herd of Yorkshires, and her name is Oak Lodge Clara 24th, 6863, sire Oak Lodge Conqueror (475). Her sire was used for several years by J. E. Brethour in the Oak Lodge herd and was the sweepstakes winner at the leading fairs, and was sold for \$350 to go to the States. Millie 8th, 5786, a sow I bought from James Bray, Loughburn, sire Oak Lodge Jacko 4th, 3467, was bred at Winnipeg fair to Thos. H. Canfield's first prize imported boar. She is doing fine; she may be unable to make a mark, but look out for her pigs. Maid of Headingly, 5246, a young sow I bought from Hon. Thos. Greenway, sire Oak Lodge Mighty 7th, 2916, is bred to my stock boar, Oak Lodge King, 3623, by Oak Lodge Royal King, imp., 3044. The Oak Lodge type of large Yorkshire answers the requirements of the pork packer in every respect. A bacon hog should be light in the head, have smooth shoulders and neck, well fleshed, firm, but not fat, backed, carrying size and flesh evenly from neck to tail, body of great length, full flanks, and hams lengthy and deep. These characteristics the Yorkshires most undeniably possess. Their carcasses contain a large proportion of lean meat, and they have the ability to grow fast and mature early. I expect to sell most of my Yorkshires, and go more extensively into Yorkshires and Tamworths. I have never had less than eight from a Tamworth or Yorkshire sow and generally get above ten. The two last Yorkshire sows to litter had 14 and 15. I expect to show a few Yorkshires and Tamworths at Winnipeg fair next year.'

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., the well-known Shorthorn breeder, offers a choice lot of animals for sale. Write for his catalogue, not forgetting to mention The Farmer.

The Hope Farm herd of Galloways is receiving a strong reinforcement this fall from the best herds in Scotland. Several prize-winners at this year's Royal and Highland Society shows will be in the importation. A few of these will be offered for sale at the Chicago International.

Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, in placing an advertisement with us for two carloads of Hackney geldings and fillies sired by the famous horse, Robin Adair, write that the horse purchased recently by Robt. Beith, M.P., was a three-year-old, Saxon, by Robin Adair, and out of Timber Pride, by Charlie Merrylegs. He is therefore a full brother to J. R. Thomson's Winnipeg sweepstakes Blackfoot. He is a large brown horse, possessing remarkable action and will, no doubt, do well in the show ring.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.

ALEX. GALBRAITH,

JANESVILLE,
Wisconsin

AND

BRANDON,
Manitoba

Importer of the best class of stallions for the last 20 years. Has supplied 75 per cent. of the Manitoba trade during last season. New importation of winners will arrive Sept. 1st. Don't miss seeing them.

JAMES SMITH, Agent,
Beaubier House, Brandon.

Shorthorn Cattle



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine FOR SALE.

Young Bulls and Heifers, also young Boars and Sows of both breeds of swine at reasonable prices.

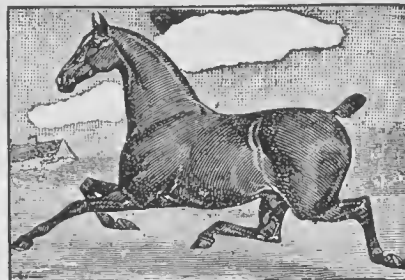
Enquiries promptly answered.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

See my stock at Winnipeg, Brandon and other leading fairs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.



Robin Adair.

Two carloads of Robin Adair 4-year-old Geldings and Fillies for sale.

Also a few yearling registered Hackney Stallions.

Apply to

Rawlinson Bros.,
Box 20,
Calgary, Alta.

When writing please mention The Farmer.



D. McBETH
OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale mares and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

66 Years Without Change.

We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P. O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States.

SAVE DUTY AND DELAY.

Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg.

WALTER JAMES ROSSER, MAN.

Breeder of

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Generally have something on hand to sell.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. **TULLY ELDER, Proprietor,** Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

LEICESTERS



in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

The Original

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

EVERY FARMER

Should have a **Decorah**

Steel

Mill and Tower.



Why? Because its the lightest running and most durable Windmill outfit made. Write for circulars of our Windmills, Towers, Tanks, Tank Heaters, Stump Pullers, Sweep Grinders, etc.

ADDRESS **SNOW MANUFACTURING CO.,**
BATAVIA, ILL.

F. TORRANCE,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG.
Telephone 295.

WINDMILLS



CHEAPEST and BEST POWER is a **CANADIAN**

AIRMOTOR

Will hustle all the year around for you.

WILL CUT FEED, GRIND PULP.

Pumps Water Anywhere and Everywhere.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO.

WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA AGENTS.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited.

Temperance St., Toronto, Canada.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons—Governor-General of Canada and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. Experienced Teachers. Fee—Sixty-five Dollars per session. Session begins October 15th. Apply to Principal Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Toronto, Canada.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Suppuration in the Udder.

B.G., Franklin, Man.: "I have a cow that the milk would not come into her teat after calving. Syphoned it out for a time, but at last could not get it to come through syphon. It then healed and bag got all right. Will milk come in that quarter of the bag after calving next year? Would like to keep her as she is a good cow. 2. A swelling came below the knee of a mare. Can you tell me what is the cause? Mare was in pasture and is not lame."

Answer.—1. It is doubtful if this quarter of the udder will be all right after next calving, the question being how much of the gland tissue was destroyed by the suppuration that took place. It is unlikely that all this tissue has been injured or destroyed and you may therefore look for more or less milk from it, but the quantity will not be as much as you will get from any other quarter, and there is always danger of a relapse. With such a good cow it may pay you to take chances and keep her.

2. You do not say whereabouts below the knee the swelling is, whether inside, outside, before or behind and it is impossible to diagnose the case. Please write again and give more particulars.

Defective Teeth.

Subscriber, Saskatoon, Sask.: "A 9-year-old cow seems to have something wrong when chewing her cud. Her jaws seem to catch when not just square over each other. In the morning wads of chewed grass can be seen that have fallen out of her mouth. She is getting thin, but if all right would keep fat. What can I do for her?"

Answer.—Your cow has something wrong with her back teeth or grinders. Some of them may have grown too long and require to be cut short and even with the others. This is a frequent cause of trouble. You should examine her mouth and see for yourself what is wrong, and if you cannot set it right, get a veterinary surgeon.

A Doubtful Case—Diabetes—Cow's Milk for Colt.

C. C. C., Grenfell, Assa.: "I had a mare, 14 years old, worked only about a week and a half since we finished seeding, as she had a colt on her. On the 11th July last she came in at noon trembling in the muscles of her front legs and sweating badly. She ate her oats, but did not seem to care much about them. We kept her in the stable until about four o'clock in the afternoon, then put her out into the pasture. After being in the pasture about half an hour she dried off and stopped trembling. We had her harnessed and hitched to an empty wagon a couple of times, but she would only walk very slowly and moved as if she was foundered. She was in the pasture about two weeks, eating grass well, but getting thinner all the time, until last Saturday at noon,

when she laid down. We tried to get her up on her feet, but after getting her up on her front feet she did not seem to have power to raise her hind quarters, and she rolled back on to her side again, with her legs stretched straight out. At about half-past six in the evening she died. She had no swelling of legs or anything else. Do you think she had 'swamp fever'? 2. Have a 4-year-old gelding (foal of the above mare), usually a good feeder and very full of life. For a short time back has been dull and lifeless, though feeding well. We have been feeding good sound whole oats and wheat mixed, two-thirds oats and one-third wheat, one gallon of the mixture three times a day. He was working steady and gradually lost flesh. I took him to a V.S. five days ago and his temperature was up to 106. The V.S. pronounced it 'swamp fever,' and gave me a powder to mix with some liquid in water, to give as a drench twice a day. What the liquid and powder were I do not know. We have changed the horse's feed, giving him crushed oats and wheat bran. He always has drunk a lot of water, even when well, but for about two weeks it seemed impossible to get him enough to drink. This last day or two, however, he has not drunk nearly so much. He has also lost his appetite to quite an extent, though he still eats his grain ration, but with no relish. I let him out of the stable for about an hour this morning, he nibbled a few mouthfuls of grass, then moped around the yard, so I put him back into the stable. To-day his ears and nostrils are cold, eyes very much sunken and dull, hollow above eyes very deep. There is a slight puffiness of all the joints of his legs. I have noticed him coughing a few days. His nose is perfectly dry. Do you think it is swamp fever? Is swamp fever incurable? Some say it is, and the only sure cure is to shoot a horse as soon as he was affected. Will one horse take swamp fever from another? The mate to this horse does not seem very well, although we have had them separated since V.S. said the other one had the fever, and we are feeding him stock food. 3. What is the proper proportion of cow's milk, water and sugar to give to a two-months-old colt and what other feed should it have?"

Answer.—1. We cannot give a definite answer to your question, as many of the symptoms of swamp fever were absent or unnoticed, and other symptoms that are not seen in this disease are mentioned. The trembling and sweating are not peculiar to swamp fever, and the moving as if foundered is not seen in this disease, but rather a dragging of the hind legs, the toes sometimes scraping along the ground. It is a pity you did not make a post-mortem examination and report what you observed wrong.

2. The 4-year-old gelding appears to have

a severe attack of diabetes, a disease characterized by inordinate thirst and profuse staling of quantities of colorless urine. Diabetes is frequently caused by eating musty grain or fodder and is treated by giving iodine or iodide of potassium internally. When treatment is begun early it is usually successful. The dose of iodide of potassium is from one to two drachms twice a day. Swamp fever is not contagious and is not incurable, although the mortality from it is so high that treatment is often unsuccessful. The disease is difficult to recognize in the early stage, when treatment is likely to have the best effect, and by the time the average owner applies to his veterinary adviser the disease has usually reached the incurable stage.

3. Add one-fourth the volume of water and enough sugar to make it distinctly sweet. Mare's milk contains about 1 per cent. more sugar than cow's. Get the colt to eat oats as soon as possible, by offering him crushed oats or oatmeal, and when he has learned to like them in this way he may be given whole oats. The quantity must be small at first, gradually increasing it up to two pounds a day.

Glanders.

Cautious, Wapella, Assa.: "Had occasion a few days ago to go with my team into a railroad camp where there had been a horse shot for glanders some time previous to that. Two others were affected, but were isolated at some distance. Did not know all this till just before coming away, but my team was not put in their stables or watered there, and did not come in contact with their horses at all. For safety's sake I would like to know a little about glanders. 1. What are the symptoms of the first stages of glanders? 2. What preventive measures would you recommend? 3. Is the disease curable, and how?"

Answer.—You need not be alarmed about your horses, for if they never came any nearer the source of infection than you say they are perfectly safe. The contagion of glanders is in the discharge from the nose, and is conveyed from horse to horse by rubbing noses together, snorting the matter into the face, dropping it into feed boxes, water pails, etc. The air does not carry the infection and a horse is at a safe distance when the diseased animal cannot snort the matter on him. Of course infected pails, harness, etc., may convey the disease to a distance, but the usual mode of infection is directly from horse to horse.

The first symptom is nasal discharge of a starchy, sticky nature, generally beginning with one nostril only. The discharge increases after a time and when it dries round the nostril forms brownish scabs. At the



VIEW EAST FROM SINTALUTA, ASSA.

same period the enlargement of the sub-maxillary gland may be noticed. This may be felt in a healthy horse just inside the lower edge of the lower jaw, about the middle, near where the pulse is felt. There is a gland on each side of the space between the lower jaws, and normally they are the size of a large bean, and soft to the touch. Glanders causes them to swell and become hard on the same side as the discharge comes from.

2. Keep horses away from sources of infection.

3. No.

TWO LETTERS.

Has Not Changed His Mind in Seven Years.

This Correspondence Tells More Emphatically Than Perhaps Anything Could, the Perfect Permanency of Cures Made by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Gelert, Ont., Aug. 15 (Special).—Mr. Samuel Kernahan, of this place, is a wonderful example of what Dodd's Kidney Pills will do for sick and suffering humanity.

Mr. Kernahan had been very ill, indeed so ill that the doctors had given him up as incurable. He had spent a great deal of money in trying to obtain a cure, but all in vain, until at last a friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. This wonderful remedy soon made him a well man, and although this was nearly seven years ago, he has scarcely known what illness has been since, and has never had a return of his old trouble. The following letters which he has addressed to the proprietors of Dodd's Kidney Pills, tell the story:—

Gelert, Ont., Oct. 12, 1895.

In Dec., 1893, I was taken sick and laid up, unable to work for 14 months. I was confined to my house and to my bed. I was attended at various times during these months by five different doctors. Three of them decided that my ailment was floating kidney and incurable. The other two said that it was spinal disease, but all five of them pronounced my case absolutely and positively incurable. My money was nearly all gone, for I was not a rich man. Some one advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and as a last hope I did so. After I had taken three boxes I was able to walk about, but I continued the treatment until I had taken eighteen boxes. Now I can say I am entirely cured and able to do my work as well as ever.

SAMUEL KERNAHAN.

Gelert, April 24, 1902.

I am as sound as ever I was and have not had the slightest return of my old trouble, since Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me away back in '94.

SAMUEL KERNAHAN.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure to stay cured.



Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow.

DELIVERY OF McCORMICK BINDERS BY A. R. HOPPER, ALAMEDA, ASSA.

A Skin Disease.

G. S. K., Kaleida, Man.: "I have a boar pig, 14 months old, on which about three weeks ago I noticed that on his sides the skin was hard and stiff. It extended from his knee up over his shoulder and along his side nearly to his hip. It does not seem to hurt him in any way."

Answer.—Your pig is afflicted with a skin disease. Rub in well some of the following ointment once a day—creolin one ounce, sulphur four ounces, lard half a pound. Melt the lard and stir in the other ingredients until cool.

Inflamed Udder.

Subscriber, Stonewall, Man.: "Have a cow that gives a pail of milk night and morning, neglected milking her one night and in the morning one side of udder was swollen and hard, did not notice it at night, keeps gradually getting worse. It is very sore. Please advise me what to do."

Answer.—Milk the inflamed udder gently three or four times daily, then bathe with hot water for twenty minutes, and after each bathing dry the udder and rub in a little of the following: Menthol two drachms, liniment of belladonna two ounces, methylated alcohol eight ounces. Keep the cow in the stable until the inflammation subsides and feed her only dry feed. This will check the flow of milk temporarily and this and the rest will be beneficial to the inflamed part. A pound of Epsom salts might be given with advantage, if the inflammation is severe.

Swelled Leg.

Subscriber, Ellisboro, Assa.: "Just about a month ago a horse struck against the tine of a harrow and it entered the front of the fetlock pretty deeply. We injected hot water to clean it and 8 to 1 carbolic and oil, doing this thoroughly every day, till matter seemed to stop running and the stab to heal. It has healed up all right to all appearance, but after two days or so the leg swelled up, nearly to the hock, without any inflammation being detected, without the slightest lameness. He has hauled wheat for ten days with leg in same condition. It gets no worse, nor better, swelling is from cornet up and hard. Do you think bone has been bruised? Have been bathing regularly with hot water. Horse is fat, although in steady work. Has liberal ration of oats and oat sheaves. Just now has a swelling under his jaw. Do you think his blood is out of order? Am going to give him Herbageum in his feed. Can you recommend anything for his leg?"

Answer.—You have been too kind to your horse in the way of feeding him while he was laid up and the effect is seen in the swelled leg. You should stop feeding oats entirely until his leg goes down. Exercise him daily, afterwards bathing the leg for five minutes in as cold water as you can get. Give twice a day in a bran mash a tablespoonful of powdered sulphate of soda.

Cancer.

Subscriber, Napinka, Man.: "Cow has a round hard lump under left eye, has some appearance of cancer. Is there any cure for cancer in domestic animals? Are they contagious?"

Answer.—Cancerous growths are sometimes, though rarely, seen in cattle. They are not contagious, and should be removed when possible with the knife. Would advise you to get a veterinary surgeon to operate on the cow.

Swamp Fever.

Subscriber, Cannington Manor, Assa.: "I would like to have your opinion of what caused the death of my mare, and as there is a good deal of horse sickness about and a lot of talk about 'swamp fever,' I think this case would be of interest to other readers in this locality. I will try and describe her case as minutely as possible. Mare, weighing from 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., has been working steadily all winter in the hush and all spring seeding, breaking, etc. Fed her one and one-third gallons of oats three times a day with good hay, the oats were quite sweet, but there may have been a certain amount of musty hay, as it was rather difficult to get all the hay for feeding without some musty stuff among it from the top and sides of the stack. When I was summer-fallowing with the mare and two others, I noticed she was slowly going down in flesh, sweated freely and made water of a pale color very frequently. She played out one or two afternoons about four o'clock. I turned her into the pasture thinking that it was just a case of overwork and that a rest and a run on grass would soon put her right. She had been on grass off and on at nights for a month before that. There are sloughs in the pasture, but nothing in the way of offensive stagnant water. After a fortnight's run on grass I saw she was gradually getting poorer and getting stiff in her hind-quarters, so that her hind feet would scrape on the ground as she walked. This was all so gradual that it was almost imperceptible from day to day that she was getting worse. I called in a V.S., who pronounced it a case of swamp fever (her pulse was then 84), and recommended quinine and whisky in large doses. I was unable to get the quinine, as the nearest drug store was sold out, but expected some in next train. I kept her in the stable then and fed her hay and one gallon of chopped oats and bran three times a day, and carried water to her from the well. She both ate and drank as usual, neither more or less than when in health.

I drenched her with a well known patent fever mixture three times a day. She kept gradually losing flesh, and still made water very frequently of a pale color. The V. S. saw her again ten days after his first visit and again recommended quinine and whisky. I had been expecting the quinine daily, so had not ordered any from another source. I asked him if I could give her anything to stop the flooding, as I thought she had diabetes. He recommended tinct. of iodine one teaspoonful, which I gave her. Her pulse was now ranging from 90 to 94. I had no means of ascertaining her temperature. Three days after that she lay down for the first time since taking ill, got up all right, laid down again next day, when it took three of us to get her up. I then put her in slings and she died three days later. She was not in any pain apparently and had no swelling anywhere, just wasted away. I cut her open. All the various organs looked healthy enough as far as I could judge, but in her stomach were an extraordinary number of bots, in clusters of about 60 or 70, sticking to the walls of the stomach. They were about three-quarters of an inch long. In two places the coating of the stomach was eaten off in a circle about two inches in diameter, looked like ringworm and in the centre of these rings was a hole right through the wall of the stomach that I could put my little finger through. I thought I had found out what killed her until I read that bots would never kill a horse. A neighbor has lost three horses, with very similar symptoms. His horses were running on grass entirely, though not working on hard feed like mine."

Answer.—With one exception the symptoms described are those of "swamp fever," the exception being the profuse urination. This last symptom is sometimes, but not always, seen in swamp fever, and is generally seen in the disease known as diabetes. There is one symptom, however, which is well marked in most cases of swamp fever and which you have failed to notice or forgotten to mention. It is paleness of the visible mucus membranes. The gums, tongue, and lining of the eyelids in swamp fever cases is usually very pale in comparison with the rosy pink color of health. This paleness indicates the thinness of the blood, which in this disease becomes very thin and watery. From your description of the case, however, we would consider it swamp fever complicated with diabetes.

Diphtheritic Sore Throat.

M. S., Belmont, Man.: "What was the matter with my pig? It took a gurgie in its throat about two days ago. It came for its feed in morning, in afternoon it died, breathing very hard. It was just like it got something in its throat. We opened it but could not see anything."

Answer.—The pig has been suffering from sore throat, probably diphtheric, that is, caused by germ infection, and the swelling of the mucus membrane closed the larynx, causing death by suffocation, asphyxia.

Sore Shoulders.

Fred Johnson, Logoch, Man.: "I have a mare seven years old; when worked in summer her shoulders scald and stay sore. She is in good condition and thrives well. Shoulders will heal in cold weather. Please tell me what I can do for her."

Answer.—Make a solution in rain water of one ounce tannic acid, half an ounce carbolic acid, one quart water. Use this to bathe the shoulders twice a day after work. Don't wait till the shoulders are sore before using it, but begin as soon as hard work starts in the spring. See that her collar is a good fit and keep it clean. When returning from work do not remove the collar at once if the shoulder is hot and sweaty, the sudden cooling produces congestion in the over-heated skin and makes it tender. Leave the collar on the neck for half an hour until the mare has cooled down. Use zinc ointment to dress any raw places.

Disease Among Horses.

Subscriber, Highview, Assa.: "A disease has broken out among horses in West Glen Adelaide which I believe has been imported from South Africa. A healthy horse takes it, his temperature rises rapidly and the legs swell up and in about three weeks he is dead; the heart swollen and the lungs rotten is all the sign of the disease. The Government ought to investigate the matter and have sick horses isolated. The reason I think it imported is, it broke out in the horses of one of our returned soldiers. He said that horses die apparently of the same disease in South Africa. The veterinarians do nothing for them but shoot them."

Answer.—We have referred your letter to the Chief Veterinary Inspector at Ottawa.

USE BISSELL'S DISK HARROW

on tough sod land, or for summer fallowing or in making a seed bed under any conditions. Full particulars free by mail. Large sizes built for North-West farmers.

T. E. BISSELL, Box 295, ELORA, ONT.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

They Put a Stop to Loss on Stock

Few Spavins Now Incurable.

Nearly all can be cured, most can be removed with a single 45-minute application. It is useless to question this because we charge nothing for **Fleming's Spavin Cure** if it ever fails. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint and Curb. "I write to thank you for the good accomplished with the Spavin Cure. It is worth its weight in gold." So writes Judge F. R. Tarver, Tusculum, Ga., May 10, 1901. We wish to send you more such reports and a valuable booklet.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURED.

Once seldom cured and then after months of treatment. Now all cases can be cured in 15 to 30 days with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**. Not one failure during two years' test of it. Write by next mail for our free treatise.

Lump Jaw Has No Right to Exist.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has made it a perfectly easy matter to exterminate this disease. Severe or mild cases alike yield to the remedy. Easy, common-sense, economical method that has already saved stockmen hundreds of thousands of dollars. Valuable information free. Write us at once for literature on any or all of the above.

Mention this Paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, - 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

"Perfection Brand"

HORSE COLLARS



PERFECTION BRAND HAND-MADE COLLAR
MADE BY A. E. WIMPERIS
592 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG

THESE COLLARS ARE HAND STUFFED AND THONGED WITH OIL-TANNED LACE LEATHER THONGS.
It is the Best Collar You Can Buy BECAUSE:

1. They have a solid long straw throat and will not break.
2. Nothing but kip russet collar leather is used. We do not use sheep skin in our faccs.
3. It has a good heavy facing of wool, which makes the best face it is possible to give a collar.
4. Body seam and rim seams are both thonged with lace leather—not a cheap split thong which soon becomes brittle and hard, then breaks.
5. They are hand stuffed with long straw—not filled up with stuff cut up with a straw cutter and run in through a machine.
6. Large rims, good frame, room and heavy body.

If you want to get the handsomest, strongest and best wearing and fitting collar see the Perfection Brand Wool-Faced Concord Collar.

Shipped, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba for the same money as you pay for the ordinary common collar, \$5.50 per pair. In the territories for \$5.75 per pair.

A. E. WIMPERIS, 592 Main St., WINNIPEG.

11 INCH BROWN BACK SWEAT PADS, 75c. PAIR.

WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

J. G. GIBSON, Vice-President and General Manager

179 NOTRE DAME AVE, EAST, WINNIPEG

Wholesale Dealers in Machinery

Gasoline Engines

For Farmers

WRITE US A SPECIALTY Everything for Power



Gassy or Pin Hole Curds.

By C. C. Macdonald.

This is the time of year that the cheese maker will meet with many difficulties in his work and when he must exercise very great care in receiving the milk that is brought to his factory. Milk that is tainted or "off flavor," or milk that has not been thoroughly strained and aerated at the farm should not be received. Milk that has a gassy flavor should be rejected. It is difficult, however, to always detect this, particularly when the milk is at a low temperature, and more especially is this so if the cheese maker is not thoroughly skilled in judging the conditions of milk.

Gassy milk produces what is known as "pin hole curd." This is so called on account of the small pin-like holes that appear in the body of the curd when it is in the mottled stage in the vat or sink. It is not generally understood just what causes these pin holes, but it

reliable enough for this purpose. The ordinary cup test is practical, and is very simple to operate. The test may be described as follows:—

After the vat of milk has been heated to the desired temperature, take 8 ozs. of milk, being careful to take an average sample (a teacup is the best vessel to manipulate the test in) and add one drachm of rennet extract of known strength. To add the rennet take a watch in the left hand and a teaspoon holding the rennet in the right hand. When the second-hand of the watch points to some figure drop the rennet into the milk in the cup and stir briskly, making a circular motion, for about ten seconds to mix the rennet with the milk. The milk in the cup should be thickened in about twenty seconds. Should the time be longer than that the milk in the vat should be left to ripen still further. Gently stirring the milk will prevent the cream from rising rapidly. It only requires a little careful practice to enable the cheese maker to operate the test with accuracy.

ADDING THE RENNET.

A slightly increased quantity of rennet should be used for gassy milk. As a rule milk in such condition does not coagulate as thoroughly as good milk, and the addition of extra rennet will help to overcome this. Where the rate is 2 ozs. per 1,000 lbs. of milk in ordin-

ary cases 2½ ozs. would be sufficient. The rennet should be thoroughly mixed into the vat of milk, stirring for full five minutes will accomplish this. The coagulation should be thorough, the "setting" time extended until the newly formed curd will break very clearly over the finger when pushed through it.

CUTTING.

The cutting should be done carefully so that the curd be not broken. The horizontal knife should be used first, running it lengthwise of the vat. The perpendicular knife is next used, passing it crosswise and then lengthwise. This cutting should be sufficient. The knives should be of a size that will render the curd in uniform cubes for proper cooking.

COOKING.

The curd should be very gently handled while it is soft, stirring with the hands for ten minutes, or until the surface of the cubes have healed over. Then the steam may be applied and the stirring slightly increased, gradually increasing the heat as the whey separates, until the temperature has reached 98° to 100° Fahr., when the steam should be completely cut off from the vat. This temperature should be maintained and the stirring continued until the curd is properly cooked. By keeping the temperature steady we encourage the devel-

DRAWING THE WHEY.

When the silken threads show about one-quarter of an inch long when the curd is applied to the iron and gently drawn away, the whey should be drawn off as speedily as possible.

PACKING.

While the whey is being drawn off the curd should be stirred with the hands to keep the particles separated until the surplus whey is expelled. When the curd has attained a shotty appearance or when it will squeak between the teeth it should be packed on each side of the vat, leaving a vacant space down the centre so that the whey may drain off freely. A vat cover will be found beneficial at this stage to keep the curd warm and from exposure to the air.

TURNING THE CURD.

When the curd is sufficiently matted to hold together it should be cut in pieces from 6 to 8 inches wide and turned half over on the edges. At this stage the temperature plays a very important part in getting rid of the pin

holes. The temperature may be easily maintained by setting a pail of hot water in the lower end of the vat furthest from the curd, or turning a very light jet of steam in the lower end of the vat under the cover.

MELLOWING THE CURD.

Turn the curd over frequently, say every fifteen minutes, so that every piece will become uniformly mellow. After turning a couple of times the curd may be piled up about three pieces deep. Too high piling is not to be recommended. When turning the curd, each piece should have a change of position, placing the bottom pieces on top and *vice versa*. Neglect of this will cause the portions of curd most exposed to take on a higher color than that which is least exposed. The mellowing process should be carried on until the curd is ready for milling, keeping the temperature steady at about 94° Fahr.

MILLING THE CURD.

This should not be done until the pin holes are completely broken down. This may be known by the flaky condition of the curd, when the pin holes become long and lose their round, spongy appearance; then the curd is ready for milling. Immediately after milling expose the curd to the air by vigorous stirring for, say, twenty minutes, or until

SALTING.

The quantity of salt to be used depends upon the condition of the curd. If it has a tendency to dryness the rate of salting should be lowered, or if excessive moisture exists the rate should be higher. The usual rate is from 2 lbs. to 2½ lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of milk, varying according to condition. The salt should be distributed evenly over the curd and thoroughly mixed, after which the curd may be piled up in one end of the vat for a few minutes to drain before hooping.

NOTES.

Have two eyes to cleanliness in every detail.

Select the best milk and reject all milk that is not up to the standard.

Look well to temperatures; don't work with any old thermometer; have a correct one.

Don't use old rennet or old coloring. Don't use a poor, cheap quality of salt; the best is the cheapest when your cheese is marketed.

Don't use old stiff, sour press cloths. Keep them clean and get new soft, pliable cloths frequently.

Always use pure, clean hot water when turning cheese in the press.

Don't neglect to turn the cheese in the hoops every morning.



FARM HOME OF W. SMITH, BOISSEVAIN, MAN. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.

is no doubt due to growth of a species of bacteria which may come from different sources, such as improper cleaning of milk vessels, carrying home whey in milk cans, and cows being allowed to drink impure water. The latter is one very likely cause. To make a close cutting, firm-bodied cheese from such milk the process of manufacture should be changed at different stages from that ordinarily followed.

In making Canadian cheddar cheese we require a certain degree of development of lactic bacteria. The variety of bacteria that causes pin holes in the curd seems to be directly opposed to lactic bacteria, as one does not advance where the other is present. Pin hole curd is what we term sweet curd, as lactic bacteria are present, but to a limited extent, and do not develop rapidly. Our object then should be to encourage the development of the desirable in order to eliminate the objectionable. A high degree of temperature has the effect of hurrying lactic fermentation in milk; therefore, it is the best means we have at hand to deal with pin hole curd.

TREATMENT OF MILK.

The milk should be heated to 86° to 88° Fahr. and allowed to ripen before adding the rennet. The proper degree of ripeness should be ascertained by means of the rennet test. Any of the tests that are now in use will be found

Have the cheese straight and level before putting them in the curing room.

Don't neglect the appearance of the cheese in the curing room. Keep them clean and tidy.

If you cannot control the temperature of your curing room you are in a sad plight, for you cannot produce "best quality" of cheese without this provision.

Clean the shelves whenever a shipment is made. Keep the floors, walls and ceiling clean all the time. Keep everything in the factory clean every day.

Thoroughly clean and scald the whey tank frequently. If this cannot be done every day, do it as often as possible.

Blow out and clean the boiler at least once a fortnight.

Visit your patrons often and offer suggestions for improvement.

The home consumption of butter is so great this year in the United States that there will be none for export.

Condensed milk in its present form was first put on the market in 1861. Between 1860 and 1870 four or five factories producing an average of 5,000 one-pound cans each per day, were in operation. This number had increased to 50 in 1900, with a total output of 186,921,787 pounds of condensed milk.

A New Milking Machine.

In this western country dairying is making slow progress because so many men object to "puling teats." The milking machine, therefore, is a labor-saving device that should have special attraction for the farmer, but, unfortunately, so far, these machines have been too expensive for the small farmer. However, this is an age of wondrous invention and two young men in Iowa claim to have solved the difficulty, and any farmer accustomed to working a pump handle can now by a similar operation milk his cows. The Scientific American gives the following account and illustration of this new device:

"The apparatus comprises a can provided with an air-pump by which the air in the can may be exhausted to a certain degree of rarefaction as indicated by the vacuum-gauge at the top of the can. A flexible tube is connect-



ed at one end with the can and at the other end with the udder of the cow by means of four teat cups. As soon as a sufficient portion of the air has been exhausted from the can the teats are placed in the cups and the stop cocks opened, which causes the teats to be drawn inward, making an air-tight joint. The suction then draws the milk through the hose into the can. A pneumatic ring in each cup prevents injury to the cow and an outer adjustable cylinder prevents the teat from being drawn in too far. The lower portion of each cup is glass, which permits the operator to watch the proper working of the device. The pump and gauge are arranged to be easily applied to any milk-can. W. R. Thatcher and N. W. Hussey, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, are the inventors of this apparatus."

Why Canadian Cheese is to the Front.

Hoard's Dairyman puts the matter pretty straight when it says the following: "There is one good thing about those Canadian farmers. They are a vigorous set of men, who are anxious to learn all they can about the farm end of the business of furnishing milk for butter or cheese making that shall result in getting the most money possible out of the final product. The splendid progress Canada has made in the dairy business, the reason why she has displaced the United States in the markets of England, is not because she has better factories or creameries, or better butter and cheese makers, but because she has a class of farmers as patrons of these factories and creameries who are hungry for the best information they can get for their share of the work."

Dairying will not make the progress in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories until the individual farmer takes greater interest in it. Last year, with its big wheat crop, and this season with its prospective one, are not good years either for dairying or stock raising, for they incline to make a man think too much of his wheat crop.

Bowden, Alta., has now a nice little cheese factory. It is not a government institution, but a private concern, owned and operated by Mr. Pearson, an enterprising man who makes about 1,000 lbs. a week and sells it at home to local storekeepers. We wish him all success.

The shareholders of the Crystal City creamery have decided to put up a new and up-to-date building in readiness for next year's business.

Make a strong solution of alum in boiling water, and apply with a brush to all cracks and places where insect pests are apt to congregate.

A report comes from Chicago that the Elgin Creamery Co. has failed. This creamery operated some 135 creameries throughout Illinois and Wisconsin. The creditors are said to number 10,000, of which 8,000 are farmers. A receiver has been appointed.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Official Report of State Authorities.

University of Wisconsin—630 lbs per hour; test skim milk...01
Conn. Agr. College—527 lbs per hour; test skim milk...02
Ohio State University—"Doing good work" test skim milk...02
Univ. of Tenn.—"Very satisfactory;" test skim milk...trace
N. H. Agr. College—"The boys like it;" test skim milk...01
Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.—692 lbs per hour; test skim milk...02
Kansas State Agr. College—660 lbs per hour; test skim milk...03
Pennsylvania Agr. College—"Did very good work. It skims very clean."
University of Nebraska—"Runs very light. Doing good work."
Tuskegee, Ala., Industrial Inst.—"The thoroughness of skimming is remarkable."
SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Ills. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
General Agent.

FOURTH ANNUAL Inter - Western Exhibition

Will be held at

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
1902

\$10,000

In Prizes and Attractions. Large Prizes given for Live Stock of all kinds.

Splendid Programme of Typical Western Sports and Attractions, Trotting and Running Events, Etc., Etc.

Special Passenger and Freight Rates on all Railways. EXHIBITS RETURNED FREE.

Entries must be made on or before Wednesday, August 27th.

For Prize List and further information, apply to

JOHN DE SOUSA,
Secretary.

All the Big and all the Long Experienced Users of Cream Separators

Throughout the Whole World

Are Users of the

DeLaval Machines.

This Tells
Its Own
Story.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Montreal
Toronto
New York
Poughkeepsie
Philadelphia
Chicago
San Francisco

Office, Stores and Shops,

248 McDERMOT AVE.,

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.



A "Page" Tester

Page Woven Wire Fence

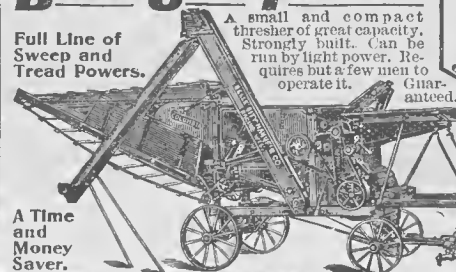
is the only reliable fence for holding stock owing to the continuous coil or spiral spring. No. 7 "Page" wire will withstand a strain of 3,000 pounds; ordinary No. 7 wire will only stand a strain of 1,700 pounds. Common wire when coiled or bent will straighten out with the first strain and remain so. Page fences are now very cheap, and you know they have always been the best. Page fences are used by all Canadian railways.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 4

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

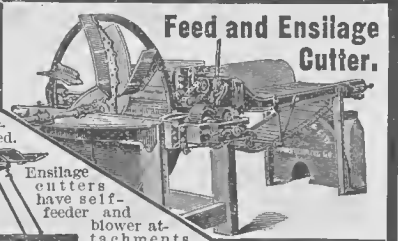
BELLE CITY Thresher

Full Line of
Sweep and
Tread Powers.



A Time
and
Money
Saver.

Feed and Ensilage Cutter.



Ensilage cutters have self-feeder and blower attachments. Write for book about ensilage, illustrated catalogue and pricelist—free.
BELLE CITY MFG. CO.,
Box 132, Racine, Wis.

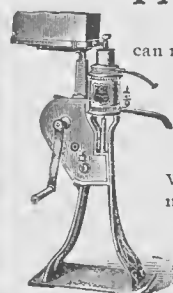
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

About fifty farmers of the Souris district at a recent meeting discussed the feasibility of having a farmers' elevator at that station. It was resolved to build or buy an elevator. At an adjourned meeting it was decided to buy the Sowden elevator at the price of \$4,100. There is a pretty strong combine behind this movement, and a business committee has been formed to complete the transaction and engage a competent

manager. George Thompson, manager of the farmers' elevator at Elgin was the professional adviser on whose report the elevator was bought.

Our neighbors' faults and sins are extremely interesting, doubtless, but not of the slightest importance to us. What is important is our own sins, and the way we look at them.

PAYS BETTER THAN A SAVINGS BANK.



Owing to its many money saving and money earning qualities, there is no better investment that a Dairyman can make than a U. S. Cream Separator. 8 or 9 cows and a U. S. Separator are equal to 10 or 11 cows without one, to say nothing about the cost of feeding and labor saved. Dairy men who are getting along without a separator thereby hoping to save the expense of buying one, are making a grave mistake, as they are sure to find out sooner or later. Many have wished they had bought sooner, so will many others when they know the superior qualities of the U. S.

If any Dairyman was sure he would save enough the first year to pay for his separator, wouldn't he buy? Well that is just what hundreds and thousands of purchasers of the U. S. Separator have done, and some have made enough in six months.

If you keep cows, write the VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT., for their Booklet "How to Make Money," which tell of a few of the many profitable experiences of users of

THE U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

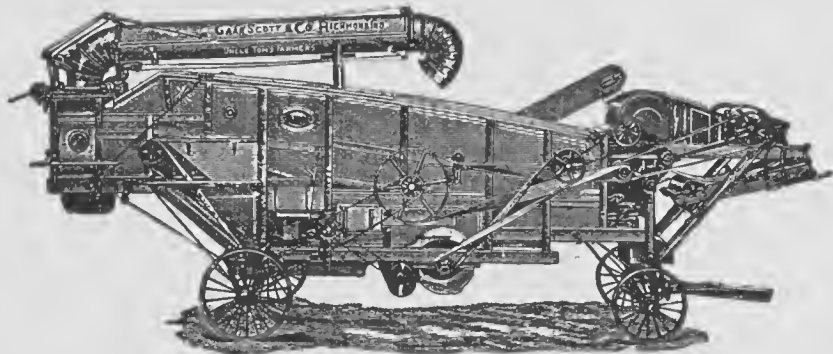
There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



SEE SAMPLES

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR REPAIRS IN SIXTY DAYS' RUN!

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Manitoba, writes:

December 10, 1901.

"My 25-horse Compound Straw-Burning Traction Engine and 41-inch cylinder Thresher, with Uncle Tom Stacker, Feeder and Perfection Weigher, is a first-class rig in every respect. In a sixty days' run, the only expense that I had was a small break, costing ten cents. The teeth are splendid. I only saw them once this fall, when a large root went through and bent two of them. The Feeder is simple, strong and durable. We have two of your feeders, and they have not given me the slightest trouble. The Blower works well in all kinds of straw, and I put 540 loads of sheaves in one straw stack. The Engine is well made, well finished, and I am sure is very durable. It is a good puller, both on the road and under the belt, and very economical. I have threshed wheat, oats, barley, speltz, peas, flax, brome grass and rye grass. The brome grass only weighs 14 pounds to the bushel, and was cleaned ready for market."

See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, W. JOHNSTON & CO.

Calgary Prize List.

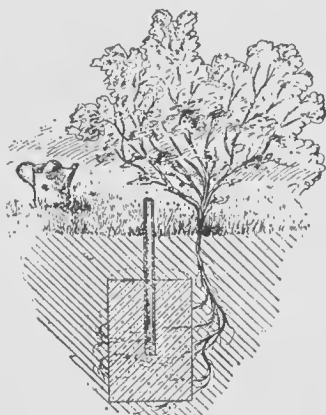
The prize list of the postponed Inter-Western Pacific exhibition, to be held at Calgary September 1-4, has reached us. Our readers will remember the exhibition was postponed from July 9-12 on account of heavy rains, washouts and the bad condition of the roads. The prize list is a good one. In Clydesdales the first prize for aged stallion is \$30 and others in proportion, and excellent prizes are offered all the way through the horse classes. There are ten classes in all for horses. A full classification for all the breeds is offered for both beef and dairy cattle. In all the cattle classes the first prize for aged bulls is \$20 and others in proportion. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association offer \$100 in prizes this year and the C. P. R. give a nice class as at Winnipeg and Brandon. A milk test is also on the boards. The prizes offered for both sheep and swine are liberal, also those for poultry. In fact, the poultry prizes are better than the Winnipeg ones, the first prize being \$3 for pairs and \$5 for pens. A dog show will also be a feature this year. Dairy products, roots, vegetables, grains, grasses, flowers, ladies' work, etc., are all included with good prizes. An excellent programme of races and attractions has been provided, and a most successful exhibition is looked for. Entries close on August 27th.

The Flatt Sale.

The big combination sale at Hamilton of Shorthorns contributed by various Ontario breeders, held on the 13th of August, was a decided success. It was held in the new amphitheatre of the Hamilton Stock Yards Co. which accommodates 600 people. W. D. Flatt was the manager of the sale and its great success was due to his management. Col. E. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Nebraska, was the auctioneer and disposed of 55 head of cattle in three and a half hours. The average of the whole sale was \$425. The highest priced animal was Capt. Robson's imported bull, Wanderer's Last, \$2,005, the purchaser being George Bothwell, of Indiana. The highest priced female was W. D. Flatt's Mistletoe 1st (imported), which was purchased by W. C. Renfrew, of Stouffville, Ont., for \$1,700. Quite a number went for more than \$1,000, while between \$500 and \$600 was a common figure. Quite a number of buyers were present from the United States; for all that Canadians purchased quite a number at long figures. The sale was so successful that there is talk of another sale in about four months.

High Feeding for Plants.

One wonders sometimes how some of the enormous vegetables seen at exhibitions have been produced. Occasionally these monsters have been developed naturally, but they are more frequently the result of forced feeding. Some months ago we gave an illustration of how to force rhubarb along and we now give an illustration of how G. M. Sherman, Hampden Co., Mass., intends to force plants. His plan in brief is to supply liquid fertilizers by means of a porous jar buried a foot or more beneath the surface and filled from time to time through a tube projecting above the ground. The roots of the plant or tree collect around the porous jar and absorb the fertilizers. Patent has been applied for. Mr. Sherman's experi-



ments have been mostly confined to rose bushes, which in many cases appear to have made enormous growth, shoots extending several inches per day in some cases. The inventor expects the principle to prove of great value in cultivation of all kinds of fruit and shrubs and will attempt to have the theory thoroughly tested at the Massachusetts station.

Simple Science.

It is a fact that much suffering might be eliminated—in truth, many lives spared—if some of the ideas relative to caring for small injuries were known to every household. A woman engaged in duties about the kitchen often gets a small cut upon her hands. It seems a trifle, and beyond binding a bit of cloth about it, she goes on with her work with no further thought of the matter. The very cloth she used may have dust or objectionable matter in it, the cloth gets wet, and, indeed, she is fortunate if the wound heals quickly and well. It is often from the most insignificant wounds and scratches that blood poisoning sets in. The sole of the foot and palm of the hand are the most vulnerable parts of the body, and the result of neglecting wounds on them may result in lockjaw. When we remember the impurities floating in the air, in the soil, and in the very cleanest house, we cannot but be surprised that there are not more cases of poisoning arising from these causes. It is surely a very simple thing to keep

in a bottle a weak solution of carbolic acid and water, such as any druggist can prepare for you. This mixture, which contains from five to ten per cent. of carbolic acid, will disinfect any ordinary wound and keep out impurities. The wound should first be carefully washed, then wring out in boiling water a bit of soft cloth, and pour upon this sterilized cloth some of the carbolic acid and water. Bind up the cut or scratch, and then put a clean dry cloth on the outside. In such a simple fashion you can prevent any serious result from a cut or scratch, or any wound when the skin is broken.

Mrs. Hatterson—"What! You've had fourteen cooks in three months!" Mrs. Catterson—"Yes; and I didn't please any of them."—Life.

Young Wife—"I am all run down. I think I'll hire a cook, and husband my strength." Husband—"Yes, do, dear, and strengthen your husband."—Smart Set.

Patience—"I understand she lives in a very slow town." Patrice—"Indeed!" Patience—"Yes; the ping-pong germ hasn't discovered it yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I hope you try to be a good little girl, Kitty." "Yes, sir, sometimes I think I enjoy goin' to church 'most as much as I do chocolate creams."—Chicago Tribune.

Men, Free Trial

To receive a DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bed-times, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm, soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame-back, varicocele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request I send in plain sealed envelope my

TWO FREE BOOKS

One for weak men only. The other treats of Rheumatism, Bladder Disorders, etc., (both sexes), and how my Herculex Belt cures such. Symptom blanks free for those wishing my personal advice. Established 30 years. The highest development in electro-curative appliances. Remember absolutely free trial.



TRADE MARK

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street TORONTO, ONT.



Shade and Water for Poultry.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

By use we become accustomed to shadeless yards. So much so that we scarcely think how advantageously it would affect our flocks could they have the run of a cool shady orchard during the hot August days. Well, for a time this will be impossible here, but none the less growing chicks need protection from the direct rays of the sun. How may we obtain it? Of course, we have all begun to plant trees around our homes and in our poultry yards. But, unless these are planted thickly, it will be some time before they furnish the chicks with needed shelter.

Many poultrymen find shelter coops, say 6 or 8 feet long, 3 feet wide and 18 inches high, and open at the sides, to give good satisfaction. Here, protected from the sun, with plenty of fresh air circulating around them, the chicks will lie in the cool earth, take their ease, and grow fat. If you have not time to make permanent coops, and these are busy days, old boxes turned bottom upwards and part of sides removed will answer very well. A friend of mine makes good shelters with old sacks. These may be tacked to short posts driven in the ground. They are easily made and give good service for one season.

A rank growing crop like rape or corn gives ideal shade for growing chicks. The past two years I had corn; this year it is rape. The latter has the advantage that the chicks will strip it of its leaves while enjoying its shelter. The ripened seeds are relished too, and in moderation are good to increase the beauty of plumage. Sunflowers, too, furnish both shade and food.

Careful cattlemen know that shade pays well. It is just as necessary and economical for poultry as for cattle.

Water is another important item and one much neglected. On many farms the hens are forced to slake their thirst from the pools and puddles around the barnyard. With such filthy drinking water it is not strange that in such flocks disease is always rife. Water comprises the greater part of every animal's weight. It is the solvent for the food, without which digestion would be impossible. It is the medium for carrying off the waste materials of the animal organism.

During hot weather the water of the body evaporates rapidly, using up the body heat and thus cooling it. Appreciating this, the thoughtful stockman sees to it that all his animals have an abundant supply of good water. Because poultry void no liquid excrement many persons imagine that they need little water. But that is a most erroneous idea. In proportion to their body weight they consume a large amount of water. To be relished it should be cool and pure. Warm water, while supplying liquid waste, does not quench natural thirst which the loss creates. Clean out the drinking vessels each morning. Shade them if you can, and renew the supply three times a day. With plenty of shade and water, you will be surprised how your flocks will respond to generous feeding. Without these, the best feed will be almost wasted.

The Cackling of a Hen.

Often you have wondered why a hen, when she has laid an egg, sets up a vociferous cackling. Mr. Hudson, a very observant naturalist, in his book, "The Naturalist on the La Plata," says that his family lived in a very out-of-the-way place; they kept a few poultry, which, as no one paid much attention

to them, reverted back to an almost natural condition, and became semi-wild. He was himself puzzled to account for the cackling of a hen, so he watched and waited. This is what he noticed—that the cock was usually accompanied by several hens which generally formed the same flock.

When a hen became ready to lay a batch of eggs, she selected a nest in some out-of-the-way place and went there by herself. As soon as she laid the eggs she ran a few yards from the nest, rose in the air, flew some distance, then commenced to cackle, which was answered by the cock. She was thus enabled to join her proper flock.

Several things were different from the conduct of our hens. The wild hen flew from her nest some distance in order to keep its whereabouts a secret; she did not cackle till some distance from the nest. As soon as she found her flock the cackling ceased, and was never continued as long as our biddies do. This continuous and long-drawn-out cackle seems to be a cultivated faculty, and the private property of the domestic hen.

So from these observations we deduce this conclusion, that the cackle of the hen originally was simply a means by which a stray hen, or one that had been laying, found her way back to her own band.

Mr. Hudson says that it was very difficult to see a hen go to her nest, and the nests were very hard to find in the low brush and long grass; but the direction of the nest could be best told by their habit of flying up sharply from cover and going some distance before they light. It is needless to say that birds of this description were small and laid only a few eggs at a time. As a very high-class utility fowls they would not take much rank. Another feature to be noticed was that lack of care, attention, and selection caused them to revert to wild habits in a comparatively few generations.—Ex.

Orpingtons.

There never was, and probably never will be, a new breed introduced that is not severely criticized and condemned in the broadest terms by leading breeders of the popular old breeds. Despite this fact, many new varieties that were at first condemned, have steadily forged ahead until they have reached the front rank.

The Orpington, a recent introduction from England—where within a few years they have attained wonderful popularity as general purpose fowls—are no exception to the above statement; they, too, have met with the same opposition that very materially retarded the early adoption of their predecessors.

Produced, as they have been, by the crossing of popular old breeds, the blending of whose points of excellence were intended to be, and have been in a remarkable degree obtained, it might be expected that they would be dubbed "mongrels" or "ill-bred," for like epithets have been hurled at our now popular breeds, some of whose origin might be traced to as numerous ancestral strains.

However much the Orpingtons may be condemned, thus much can be said, and truthfully: they breed remarkably true to color and characteristics, showing that they are well established, even better than some of the popular old breeds.

As to the history of their production, the originator, Mr. Cook, says concerning the S. C. Black; he used Black Minorca males and Black Plymouth Rock pullets—sports from the Barred variety. The best pullets from this cross were mated to a Black Langshan male of short-legged type. With careful selecting and mating to R. C. sports from Black Langshans, the R. C. Black Orpington was produced.

The White Rose Comb variety came from a union of the White Leghorn, Black Hamburgs and R. C. W. Dorkings. The S. C. variety was produced

by the use of S. C. W. Dorkings in place of the R. C. variety.

The S. C. Buff came from the union of a Golden Spangled Hamburg cock and S. C. Dorking hens; the progeny mated to Buff Cochin cock. The R. C. Buff resulted from using a R. C. Dorking instead of the S. C. variety. Thus, by years of careful and intelligent mating and selecting—for which the English breeders are noted—the six varieties were produced.

As to the object arrived at by the originator, he says: "The Orpington fowls have been brought into existence to infuse into farming pursuits a new element of profitable poultry keeping." How well he succeeded may be judged by their great popularity in England; how well they will fill these requirements in America, remains to be seen; however, if we judge from the reports of those who have them, we must conclude they will be fully and speedily met here also.

There seems to be no room for even a "shadow of a doubt" that they are—as claimed by the originator—wonderful layers. A breeder in the East who imported a trio last season says that "In egg production they surpass the Leghorns." Another breeder says, concerning rapid growth and laying qualities, "I never saw their equal for rapid growth and laying eggs."

It is useless to claim, as some do for their favorites, that "They are the best fowl on earth;" such airy enthusiasm comes only from selfish interests and will lower instead of raise the opinion of intelligent people.

It is also useless for breeders of the old favorites to condemn the new breeds, for such a course is substantially an acknowledgement that they consider them a dangerous rival.

Observation shows that these birds are making headway and are what every one must acknowledge a general purpose fowl. They have a white skin and leg. This American breeders object to, but the Englishman likes a white leg and skin on his dressed poultry, and if Canadians are to cater to the British market they want to keep this in mind. They are calculated for and admirably adapted to the wants of the farmer. Professor A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager, has a good word for them as being desirable fowl. There is room for them and they are worthy of a trial.

The prizes in the poultry judging contest at Brandon fair were awarded as follows: 1st, W. H. Garside; 2d, Thos. Milne; 3d, Mr. Walker.

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13. \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.



VIRDEN DUCK YARDS
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders, and supplies. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

IOWA INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

No cold corners, equal heat, perfect ventilation, no supplied moisture.
J. E. COSTELLO, AGENT - P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg.
Leg Bands and Poultry Supplies.
White Plymouth Rock Eggs from two pens. Pen No. 1 beaded by cock from hen that laid 213 eggs in one year. Pen No. 2 beaded by cockerel from hen that laid 181 eggs in nine months. All standard bred birds. \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

New Laid Eggs Wanted

at good prices. Poultry and spring chickens in good demand. R. DOLBEAR,
Commission Agent, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

Say! Did you see Wood's stock at the Exhibition? They were there, and won 36 prizes, also silver cup for best breeding pen on exhibition, 44 pens competing, and silver medal for best collection of poultry, and two diplomas. Some choice breeding birds for sale of the following varieties:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—



GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

As the hatching season is over, now for young stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, also Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs, all pedigreed and bred from prize-winners. Young stock in Berkshires and Yorkshires, both sexes, for sale.

Fox Terrier pups from imported stock and blue winged Turbit and checkered Homer pigeons. Write for prices.

J. H. DAWSON,
Manager Imperial Farm,
Or 282 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our **BARRED ROCK** chicks are fine growthy fellows, blue-banded to the skin. If you want

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK
Write for descriptions and prices.

W. A. HAMILTON,
Lothbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

Silver Wyandotte Specialist

My birds still retain their good position at Winnipeg. Won 1st pen (never beaten at either summer or winter show), 1st, 2nd chicks, 1st Guineas. The judge remarked on the clear open centres and heavy lacing. Orders booked now for stock, old or young. Write your wants, lowest prices will be quoted.

Reid's Poultry Yards

Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

THOS. REID,
293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. B. Red and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entries. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

Des Moines Incubator, The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.
O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal
Sole Agent for Canada.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

Is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The **ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER** cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and foot. Catalogue No. 100. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Summer Fairs.

Indian Head.

The Central Assinibola exhibition, held at Indian Head on the 5th and 6th inst., was the most successful yet held by this association. The attendance on the first day must have been nearly three thousand, and the excursions from Moosomin and Moose Jaw on the 6th brought in many people from a distance.

HORSES.

The horse classes were mostly well filled. Jno. Hubbs won sweepstakes for draught stallion with Prince Edward, by Queen's Own 2nd. W. H. Ismond had a good draft mare and colt and there were five draft teams shown, first and second going to J. H. Francis, Chas. Downing taking first for best kept team. The horses were judged by W. Moody, of Calgary.

Draft Horses.—Clyde stallion: 1 E. D. Sworder, 2 J. Bowden.

Shire stallion—1 Hanna & Ewart. Brood mare and foal—1 W. H. Ismond, Kenlis. Filly, 3 years—1 R. S. Johnston, 2 J. A. French. Filly or colt, 1 year—1 F. T. Skinner, 2 Chas. Downing. Foal of 1902—1 Ismond, 2 & 3 Johnston. Team not less than 2,800 lbs.—1 & 2 J. H. Francis, 3 Downing. Best kept team and barness—1 Downing, 2 W. Douglas, 3 Bowden.

Draught stallion, any age—Jno. Hubbs, sweepstakes silver cup.

General Purpose.—Filly or gelding, 3 years—1 & 3 Johnston, 2 W. Holliday. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1 Francis, 2 F. G. Whitney.

Thoroughbreds.—Stallion, any age—1 & 3 G. B. Anderson, 2 J. W. McLaughlin. Mare, any age—1 McLaughlin, 2 Anderson, 3 Bowden. Brood, mare, foal at foot—1 Bowden. Foal, 1902—1 Bowden. Saddle mare or gelding—1 J. A. McDonald, 2 E. Williamson, 3 Glenn. Saddle pony—1 H. T. Boyce, 2 G. W. Wilson, 3 R. Robinson.

Standard Bred.—Stallion, any age—1 Sam. Edwards, Bob Kirk.

Coach.—Stallion, any age—1 Donald Fraser. Pair carriage horses in harness—1 A. Hamilton, 2 D. J. Patterson, 3 B. F. Holden. Pair roadsters in harness—1 J. D. Smith, 2 Bowden, 3 Glenn. Single driver in harness—1 J. W. Miller, 2 Glenn, 3 Fraser. Single carriage horse, in harness—1 J. Booth, 2 J. Wright, 3 J. Clark. Roadster brood mare—1 W. T. Halliday, 2 R. Johnston, 3 A. E. Wilson. Filly or gelding, 3 years—1 J. Harrop, 2 Johnston, 3 A. Williams. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1 A. S. Kent. Foal—1 A. E. Wilson, 2 Johnston, 3 W. T. Halliday.

CATTLE.

Joseph Glenn, Charles Hill and F. T. Sklunor had most of the exhibits in Shorthorns, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, was on hand with Holsteins. There were also a couple of Ayrshires, but none of the other breeds were represented. J. Glenn had quite a lead and won the Hudson's Bay Co.'s silver cup for bull and three females, any breed. C. Hill did well with his young stock of pure breeding and also won the bulk of the prizes for grade cattle. The awards were placed by J. A. Turner, Millarville.

Shorthorns.—Bull, sgd—1 Glenn, 2 F. T. Skinner, 3 J. E. Wright. Bull, 2 years—1 W. Downing. Bull, 1 year—1 J. Pollock, 2 F. T. Skinner, 3 Hill. Bull calf—1 Skinner, 2 & 3 Hill. Cow—1 Glenn, 2 Skinner, 3 Hill. Heifer, 1 year—1, 2 & 3 Hill. Heifer calf—1 & 2 Glenn, 3 F. Whittington. Herd, bull and three females—Glenn, silver cup.

Ayrshires.—Cow, 3 years—1 F. De Hart. Heifer, 2 years—1 Laura Bell.

Holsteins.—All awards went to A. B. Potter, excepting second for cow, which was captured by Mrs. Davidson.

Grade cattle.—Cow—1 C. Hill, 2 & 3 Glenn. Heifer, 2 years—1 & 2 Hill, 3 J. Pollock. Heifer, 1 year—1 Glenn, 2 & 3 Hill. Heifer calf—1 Hill, 2 Glenn, 3 L. G. Bell.

Fat beast.—1 & 2 Hill, 3 J. Booth. Milch cow—1 A. B. Potter, 2 J. Miller, 3 A. Matheeson. Herd, 3 females and registered bull—1 Jos. Glenu, 2 C. Hill.

SWINE.

Among the swine there were some good Berkshires and Yorkshires. Mr. Potter was to the front with some of his Winnipeg exhibits, while Messrs. Howden, Tate and De Hart had some good specimens. The prizes were distributed as follows by J. A. Turner:

Berkshires.—Boar, over 1 year—1 D. H. Tate, 2 & 3 A. B. Potter. Boar, under 1 year—1 & 2 Potter, 3 F. De Hart. Sow, over 1 year—1 J. Howden, 2 & 3 F. De Hart. Sow, under 1 year—1 Howden, 2 & 3 Potter. Sow and litter—1 Howden.

Yorkshires.—Boar, over 1 year—1 Potter, 2 Thos. Walker. Boar, under 1 year—1 C. W. Hunt, 2 & 3 Potter. Sow, over 1 year—1 Potter, 2 F. T. Skinner, 3 C. W. Hunt. Sow, under 1 year—1 & 3 Potter, 2 Skinner.

Tamworths.—Sow, over 1 year—1 F. De Hunt.

Grades.—Sow, over 1 year—1 Jas. Pollock; 2 J. E. Wright, 3 Jas. Cutt. Sow and litter—1 Cutt, 2 F. G. Whiting, 3 Pollock. Two pigs of 1902—1 Pollock, 2 C. P. Donnelly, 3 A. McLean.

The poultry exhibit, although not large, had some good representatives of the different breeds.

There was a nice display of grain, in which Mrs. Boyd led for two bushels red Fyfe wheat; R. S. Johnston for two bushels white milling oats and W. J. Wyatt for feed oats.

The accommodation for the smaller exhibits was not commodious enough and things were rather crowded, ladies' work, butter and cheese, grain, roots, vegetables, fruits, bread and the school exhibits all being shown in the same building. More accommodation will likely be erected for next year.

Moosomin.

The annual fair of the Moosomin Agricultural Society was held on August 8th. The weather was all that could be desired and the fair a success, although the Turf Club held their annual meeting the previous week. The showing of horses was not as good as one would expect, although there were a number of choice individuals exhibited. This was particularly true of the two aged Clydesdale stallions shown. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, placed the awards in the horse classes.

In heavy horses D. Osborne and D. D. McFarland were the winners for their stallions. T. Conner led for brood mare and also for heavy team. For team in harness, 2,400 lbs. to 3,000 lbs., Geo. Adamson was first, R. McLeod second. A. McCallum had first for his stallion, Red Wilkes, in the light class, and J. Galbraith first for his Thoroughbred stallion. There were some nice entries of saddle horses and also horses suitable for cavalry purposes, a special for brood mare, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs., suitable to raise cavalry or artillery horses, brought out 12 entries—1 W. Bruce, 2 T. Gillman.

CATTLE.

The cattle this year were the best lot ever brought out at this show. Shorthorns were the only pure breeds shown, but in point of numbers and the quality of those shown they were in every way a very creditable lot and for this reason we give the full list of awards, as follows. J. A. Turner, Millarville, Alta., judged the cattle, sheep and hogs.

Shorthorns.—Bull, 3 years and over—1 C. Ireton. Bull, 2 years—1 D. Osborne, 2 E. Connor, 3 J. F. Day. Bull, yearling—1 Geo. Allison, Burnbank; 2 A. B. Smith. Bull calf—1 J. Mullin, 2 Allison, 3 W. Kidd. Cow in calf, 4 years and over—1 Day, 2 C. B. Moran, 3 Allison. Heifer, 3 years—1 & 2 Allison, 3 Day. Heifer, 2 years—1 Day, 2 & 3 Osborne. Heifer, yearling—1 W. Ireton, 2 Connor. Heifer calf—1 Day, 2 W. Ireton. Sweepstakes bull, any age—Ireton. Sweepstakes female—Allison. Herd—1 Allison, 2 C. Ireton, 3 Day.

In the beef grades the class was not well filled. Allison had first and second for aged cow and heifer, 2 years old, and first, second and third for yearling steer. Jno. Day won first for heifer calf, 1902, and best fat beast. A. Joll had second and third for calf. D. Osborne had a third for a two-year-old heifer. In dairy grades there was a better entry, the cows making a ring of six entries, out of which J. W. Pearce secured first, W. J. Merrin second and G. H. Carter third. Merrin had the lead in the younger sections.

SHIIEP.

There were only two exhibitors, A. B. Smith having out the only lot of long wools, and he divided honors with M. F. Fry in short wools.

HOGS.

A few good hogs were shown, but there were not so many out as there should have been. The winners were A. B. Smith, W. H. Taylor, H. Campbell, W. Matthews and W. J. Joll. Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths and Chester Whites were represented as well as a few grades.

Poultry did not make a large showing, but there were a number of choice birds present. A. B. Smith placed the awards.

Grains and grasses was also a very light exhibit, notwithstanding we noticed a few exceptionally good sheaves of brome grass. In vegetables and roots, though a few good exhibits were shown, the entry as a whole was very light.

Dairy products did not make a large exhibit. The quality was extra choice and would have shown to much better advantage if a small enclosed place could have been made for it with a glass front and a place for ice in it.

Ladies' work made a fair showing and attracted a good deal of attention. Perhaps the most pleasing thing on the ground was the exhibits of drawing and penmanship by the school children. The colored maps were the best of the kind we have ever seen.

Regina.

The annual exhibition of the Regina Agricultural Association was held on the 7th and 8th August. The weather was fine and there was a large attendance, but as an agricultural show it was not a success. There was some good racing. A nice lot of splendid horses were shown, also some good Shorthorn, Hereford and Ayrshire cattle, but in grade cattle and almost all other classes there was very little competition. There were some fine samples of grasses and grains in the ahead of this season's growth, also a few good exhibits of grain, the growth of last year.

Lieutenant-Governor Forget made a very fine exhibit of cut flowers, several beautiful bouquets and 62 different varieties of sweet peas from the garden at Government House.

HORSES.

A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, were on hand with a number of their Clydesdales, and got away with the bulk of the prizes in the draft class. Trayner Bros. also showed some good things in the same class and won first for brood mare, foal and stallion and three of his get. They had seconds for 4-year-old stallion and for 2-year-old filly. N. Martin, of Wascana, brought out a good 3-year-old Clyde stallion, Prime Minister, for which he got first, Thos. Brook second.

In the general purpose class J. Godson, of Cottonwood, was to the front with a well-matched team of his own breeding. He also had other good prizes.

In the lighter classes J. Forrester had

first for his Standard Bred stallion. Dr. Churchill second. E. Smith led for a roadster team and A. Hamilton for carriage horses. The breeding classes were fairly well filled. The horses were judged by W. Moody, Calgary.

CATTLE.

In Shorthorns the principal exhibitors were Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; Jos. Glenn, Indian Head; S. Beach and E. Meadows, of Regina. Each showed in several sections.

S. Beach won first on a yearling bull bred by Chadbourne Bros., Ralphon, Man. Meadows first on aged bull, and first and second on a nice pair of yearling heifers. Glenn was in too late to show in some of the sections. Roht, Sinton, of Regina, and D. A. Purdy, of Lumsden, each had in some good Herefords. Mr. Sinton landed most of the prizes, including the herd prize for bull and three females. In beef grades there was no competition, and very little merit shown, except in a pair of 4-year-old steers, exhibited by R. Sinton, for which there was no prize offered.

The dairy breeds were all shown together, J. C. Pope, Regina, brought out a number of Ayrshires, with which he won most of the prizes. G. Broader had the aged bull prize with Commodore, by Surprise of Burnside, D. McEwan showed a Holstein bull and two females. A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, Assa., was on the ground with his Holsteins and swine. He was, however, delayed on the road and his car did not get in in time to allow him to compete for prizes. The cattle were judged by J. A. Turner, of Millarville.

SWINE.

In Berkshires J. V. Boyd and Robt. McKell had the most prizes, the latter winning diploma for boar, any age. Chas. Barnes had a second for sow over one year. In Yorkshires D. McEwen, J. C. Pope and Rev. J. A. Sinclair had prizes. Thos. Elliott had all the grades.

Poultry made a small class, His Honor, A. T. Forget, getting a number of awards.

There was a nice exhibit of vegetables, the leading winners being Hon. A. E. Forget, S. Spring-Rice, D. A. Purdy, R. E. Purdy, C. H. Gordon, Rev. J. A. Sinclair and others. The last two named and the first bad good prizes for fruit, while Thos. Watson had the best collection of fruit.

Dairy products were very scarce, Cornelius Martin having the lead. Robt. McKell and A. Neville also had awards. In cheese W. J. Clancy had the only exhibit of home made cheese.

Melita.

This old established fair was held on Aug. 5th and 6th, and was a very decided success. Inside the hall was a very full display of agricultural and garden produce, domestic manufactures, fine art and ladies' work. There was an extra large attendance of visitors, who were well satisfied with the display.

In heavy draft horses A. E. Thompson, M.P.P., brought out his Clydesdales. Other leading prize winners were J. A. Hyde, G. Ledingham, W. N. Crowell, and J. D. McHattie. In general purpose J.D. McHattie, A. M. Livingston, F. Gifford, G. Sheffer, A. E. Thompson. In carriage, E. Furtney, A. M. Livingston, Jos. Collard. In roadsters W. Furtney, T. R. Lamont, F. Chapman, J. McConnell, J. B. Brook and F. Thompson.

In Shorthorn cattle the leading winners were A. M. Livingston, J. McConnell and A. E. Thompson, the latter winning nearly all prizes.

For Jerseys A. H. Cunningham, for Ayrshires J. A. Ross, for grades A. Smith and W. Durnford had firsts.

There was a nice display of poultry. R. G. Skelton, A. McRae, W. D. Dunbar and A. Ross were leading prize winners.

The society has secured a 20-acre show ground, which they have improved and fenced, and they have also put up a commodious octagonal hall for exhibits.

Treherne.

This, the first summer fair held at Treherne, proved a decided success, and attracted the highest crowd ever seen at Treherne. Being a one-day fair business was rather crowded and judging only got through late in the afternoon. Draft horses were an extra good class, D. Marwood making first for team. W. D. Staples had first for team of roadsters. Other live stock, with the exception of poultry, made a capital showing. Of dairy produce there was a great display and garden produce also was first-rate. There was a good showing of domestic manufactures and ladies' work, including paintings. Jas. Irwin, a local artist, showed some excellent woodwork.

Souris.

The 18th annual exhibition of the Glenwood Agricultural Society was held at Souris on August 6th and 7th. Though a two-day show, like some others, it has worked down to an afternoon show the last day. If exhibitors were required to bring in their exhibits earlier the second day, and not hold them out until nearly twelve o'clock, it would greatly improve matters. When they are so late coming in the judging is hardly through before it is time to leave. The weather was all that could be desired and the first time in the five years that The Farmer representative attended that it has not rained. The attendance the afternoon of the second day was very good.

Horses.—The showing of horses at Souris is always good and one very creditable to any farming district. The light horses partment of the show and the exhibit as a ticularly were out in strong numbers.

The cattle were by all odds the best de-

whole was one Souris has every reason to be proud of. The exhibits were judged by Geo. Morrison, Hartney. Shorthorns made a capital exhibit and were shown by a number of breeders. J. Turner & Son, Carrol, showed a contingent from their Polled Angus herd, McCulloch & Herriot had forward a nice bunch of Herefords, and J. Herriot had out his Holsteins.

Sheep and swine made only a small exhibit and were judged by Jas. Duthie.

In poultry there were scarcely enough birds out to take all the prizes, yet a few capital birds were shown.

There was a nice exhibit of butter, but not as much of it as one would like to see. It was placed on a table with ice beside it.

The floral exhibit was a very pleasing one and a nice showing was made of paintings and drawings and many pretty and attractive things were seen among the ladies' work.

Fruits and vegetables made only a moderate display, though there were some very fine samples shown.

Moose Jaw.

The 16th annual exhibition of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society was the most successful one held by the society and considering the close approach of harvest, and the difficulties the society were laboring under in regard to show grounds and a suitable building, the board of directors are to be congratulated on the successful outcome. The weather was of the best except that a rather strong breeze was blowing. The attendance was large, however, and the total number of entries in excess of other years.

Horses.—There was a large exhibit of horses, but there were few registered horses present, owing to there being no special classification for them. For instance, all heavy draft breeds had to compete together and because of this and there being no special class for Clydesdales, as there was for Shorthorn cattle, J. M. McFarlane, the largest breeder in the district, did not show his Clydesdales. Ben Smith and Judd Battell showed the only pedigreed heavy horses. In heavy teams A. Hagerty secured first for the team he showed at Winnipeg. F. W. Green had out a nice string and captured a good few reds. Frank Martin and Hugh Thomson had a share of the awards also. In the agricultural class L. Bastedo scored with his team, Robt. Porter second.

In light horses in the pedigreed class J. E. Battell was awarded a prize for his stallion, Fleetmont. John McLean and C. A. Holdsworth had awards. In the general purpose class for roadsters and carriage horses J. E. Battell was first for team and had also several other awards. F. W. Green won a special for three heavy draft colts, also special for best heavy draft mare and foal. The Massey-Harris special for exhibitor taking the most prizes on horses was won by F. W. Green. All the live stock were judged by Jno. A. Turner.

Shorthorns.—There was a nice exhibit out and prizes were well distributed. Judd Battell led for 3-year-old bull and yearling. F. W. Green had most of the other awards and secured specials for best calf, for breeder taking most prizes and best Shorthorn herd.

In Herefords there was only one bull, shown by Robt. Jones.

In beef grades there was a good showing, F. W. Green having the best of it. L. Bastedo showed some good ones and N. Harris got second for herd.

In dairy grades Green had a few prizes, while J. H. Grubaker and C. A. W. Stunt had others. The competition in cattle was very good.

There were no entries for sheep and only two pens of swine.

The poultry exhibits were good and though quite a few entries were made competition was not keen. N. Harris won the special for taking the greatest number of prizes.

The town hall was not large enough to accommodate all the exhibits. Roots and vegetables were excellent, grain not very good. Bread and pastry made a brave showing, while the collection of native fruits shown by Mrs. N. Harris (1) and Mrs. H. Cline (2) did credit to the district.

Dairy products were judged by J. E. Hopkins, formerly of Professor Robertson's staff in Nova Scotia. Mrs. R. Jones was the leading winner, securing three out of four firsts, Mrs. A. Curran had a first for 20-lb. crock.

There was a nice display of flowers and ladies' work was both numerous and of high quality.

This society is pushing ahead under its able secretary and we expect soon to see them own grounds of their own and put up commodious buildings.

Wapella.

The weather was all that could be desired for the 16th annual event of the agricultural society at Wapella. The attendance was good and no admission fee was charged to see the exhibits in the town hall, where the dairy, poultry, vegetables and ladies' work, etc., was shown. The live stock were shown on the race track.

The horses were by all admitted to be the best attraction on the grounds. The various sections were fairly well filled and a few of the animals shown of special individual merit. On the whole, however, the quality was not as high as one would expect in a show ring. S. Mitchell showed the only sire, a light horse of good conformation, but not registered. The horses were very satisfactorily judged by W. W. Macdonald, Fleming.

The entry of cattle was light, still they made a nice lot. In the beef section the only pure bred animals that were out were three Shorthorn bulls shown by A. Bell, A. McPherson and D. McDonald. They were placed in the order given, though there was but little to choose between them, all being in low flesh and undersized. In Jerseys the

Rev. J. B. Powell showed a cow, yearling heifer and bull calf and secured the red ticket for each. Though there was no competition they were deserving of the honor.

Soms 20 grades made up this cattle exhibit. The keenest competition was in a ring of six milch cows, in which C. Schmidt and S. Page were first and second. George Allison, Burnbank, placed the awards.

There were no sheep shown and only about half a dozen hogs present. The lot of hogs present, Tamworths, were good specimens of the breed.

Poultry were not numerous, though some excellent birds were shown, especially in Barded Rocks and Pekin ducks.

Roots and vegetables were good for the season, the peas, cabbage, cauliflower and potatoes being extra choice.

Butter was of high quality and shown very neatly, though a small exhibit.

Grain made a small entry of about half a dozen or so. The ladies' fancy work and home manufactures were excellent, and the ladies' aid served refreshment and tea in the hall.

Hamiota.

The spacious new pavilion erected on the grounds this year was well filled and the new race track thoroughly tested at the annual exhibition, held the 6th of August. The ladies' department was upstairs in the new hall, also the fine art work. Some excellent amateur photos were shown and fine collections of wild flowers and native grasses. In the lower part of the building were the grains, dairy products, bread, vegetables and fruits, all of which was larger than in previous years. A heavy rain storm rather interfered with an interesting game of baseball.

In heavy horses Geo. McIntosh had the lead for brood mare, and foal of 1902. Geo. Rankin & Sons had the lead for team and yearling filly or gelding. In the general purpose class James Hanna had the lead for brood mare and team. W. Ever for two-year-old filly or gelding. G. C. Pinhorn for yearling and Jas. Mitchell for foal. There was a nice entry in the roadster and carriage class. Geo. Warren won for fastest walking team, Chas. Craig second. Jas. Irwin had the best matched team, while Geo. Rankin & Sons won for best stallion and stallion and three of his get.

Cattle made a nice exhibit. In Shorthorns Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine, had both herd prizes and diploma for best bull, while E. McConnell had the best cow and two of her progeny. Jno. Bray, Robt. Beamish and Jas. Park had out entries and won prizes. A few Holsteins were shown by W. Lief and in grade cattle A. Moore had the herd prize, while Jos. Dickie had good awards. The judging was done by Wm. Chalmers, of Hayfield.

In sheep Thos. Jasper had nearly everything his own way for his Oxford Downs. Thos. Borland securing first for ram lamb. In short woolled sheep Thos. Borland and Angus Craig divided prizes. Borland secured the diploma for best ram.

There was a nice showing of hogs. A. E. Brown and Ed. McConnell showing Tamworths; D. A. Robertson & Jno. Strachan Berkshires, and John Bray Yorkshires. Robertson secured diploma for best boar and Bray had the best sow and litter. There was a nice showing of poultry.

Oak River.

The show this year at Oak River was a successful one. The exhibit of horses was very creditable, that of cattle good. Thos. Jasper was a leading winner here, as at Hamiota, in fact, there were a good many of the exhibits at Hamiota shown here also. In all about 20 head of Shorthorns were shown and about as many more grades. Jasper secured the diploma again for his white bull. He is a good animal and developing nicely. Wm. Chalmers was the judge here, as at Hamiota, and placed awards very satisfactorily. The horses were judged by Mr. Harrison, of Newdals. Geo. Rankin & Sons were successful winners with their heavy horses. Dairy products made a nice showing, so also vegetables and grains, while ladies' work was, as usual, an interesting exhibit.

Winnipeg Industrial.

(Continued from last issue.)

Package farm dairy, not less than 40 pounds, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Mrs. Nat. Scott, Meadow Lea, 95; 2 Mrs. Mat. Nichol, Meadow Lea, 94; 3 Miss Lena Scott, Marquette, 91; 4 Munros Creamery Co., Winnipeg, 90.

Ten pounds, prints, farm dairy, \$15, \$12, \$6, \$2.—1 Mrs. Nat. Scott, 97; 2 Robt. Coates, Silver Plains, 96; 3 Mrs. Mat. Nichol, 96; 4 Mrs. E. A. Pope, Regina, 95.

Package farm dairy, not less than 20 lbs., made by farmer's wife or daughter, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Mrs. Mat. Nichol, 94; 2 Mrs. I. Scott, Marquette, 93; 3 Miss Lena Scott, 92; 4 Mrs. Nat. Scott, 91.

Twenty pounds, made by dairy maid under 18 years of age, \$12, \$10.—1 Mrs. H. L. Stewart, Marquette, 90; 2 M. C. Stanger, Prairie Grove, 89.

Sweepstakes, best farm dairy butter on exhibit, in packages or prints.—1 Mrs. Nat. Scott, 97.

Best general exhibit of farm dairy, with highest average score.—1 Mrs. Nat. Scott, 97.

Ten pounds farm dairy, made from cream separated by an Alpha Baby Separator, \$10, \$5.—1 Donald McIvor, Fernton, 96; 2 Mrs. Mat. Nichol, 95.

Sweepstakes, open to competition to all farmers, for best 40 pounds tub dairy.—1 Mrs. Isaac Scott, Marquette.

To exhibitors in farm dairy section scoring highest points on butter made from Alexan-

dra Cream Separator.—1 Mrs. Nat. Scott; 2 Jno. Gorrell, Carberry; 3 Mrs. I. Scott.

FIELD GRAINS.

Twenty-five bushels red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or Northwest Territories. 1st prize, special by the Imperial Bank of Canada, \$100, 2nd by Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president Ogilvie Milling Co., silver cup, value \$50.—1 Geo. Bell, Deloraine; 2 Joseph McLean, Holland.

Red Fyfe wheat, five bushels, \$15, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Jas. Douglas, Stonewall; 2 D. Sutherland, Suthway; 3 H. O. Ayeartson, Middlechurch; 4 G. C. Smith, Boissevain.

Red Fyfe wheat, two bushels, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 John Ralston, Rapid City; 2 Douglas, 3 Ayeartson; 4 Smith.

White Fyfe wheat, five bushels, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 John Stott, Brandon.

Six-rowed barley, two bushels, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 Douglas; 2 Ayeartson; 3 Ralston.

Two-rowed barley, two bushels, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 Mrs. Ed. Brown, Boissevain; 2 A. B. Potter, Moutgomery, Assa.

Rye, two bushels, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Ralston.

White Banner oats, ten bushels, grown in Man., N.W.T., or B.C., \$15, \$10.—1 Josiah Hunter, Atwell, Man.; 2 Faithful Heale, Teulon.

Oats, white, five bushels, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 Heale, 2 Douglas, 3 Ralston.

Oats, black, five bushels, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 Cornelius Martin, Wascana, Assa.

Flax seed, two bushels, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; 2 D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Buckwheat, one bushel, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; 2 D. Fraser & Sons.

Peas, large, two bushels, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Potter.

Peas, small, two bushels, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 J. F. McCullough, Stonewall.

White beans, one bushel, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 Ralston.

Corn, flint, white or yellow, 12 ears, \$3, \$2, \$1.—1 W. M. Smith, 2 Ralston.

Timothy seed, half bushel, \$3, \$2, \$1.—1 W. M. Smith, 2 John Kitson, 3 Ralston.

Austrian brome, half bushel (bromus inermis), \$3, \$2, \$1.—1 Ralston.

Native rye grass, half bushel (Agropyrum tenerum), \$3, \$2, \$1.—1 K. McIvor, Virden; 2 Andrew Graham; 3 John Ralston.

Turnip seed, two pounds, \$2, \$1, 50c.—1 Ralston, 2 W. M. Smith.

Turnip seed, two pounds, \$2, \$1, 50c.—1 Ralston, 2 W. M. Smith.

Red mangold seed, two pounds, \$2, \$1, 50c.—1 Ralston.

Hungarian grass seed, \$2, \$1, 50c.—1 W. M. Smith, 2 Ralston.

Hemp seed, five pounds, \$2, \$1, 50c.—1 Ralston.

Hops, native, ten pounds, \$2, \$1, 50c.—1 Ralston.

Sunflower seed, half peck, \$2, \$1, 50c.—1 W. M. Smith, 2 Faithful Heale, 3 Ralston.

Collection of cultivated grasses, including clover, not less than six named varieties, \$5, \$3, \$1.—1 N. E. Watts, Balmoral; 2 M. Cumming, Portage la Prairie.

Collection of native grasses grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, not less than 10 named varieties, \$15, \$10.—1 Richard Waugh, Winnipeg; 2 M. Cumming.

POULTRY.

Judge—S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

POWLS, IN PAIRS.

Andalusians.—1 & 2 Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge; 3 H. Anderson, Brandon.

Brahmas, light.—1 & 2 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 3 L. E. Hutchison, Neepawa.

Brahmas, dark.—1 H. Anderson, 2 John Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Cochins, black.—1 H. Anderson, 2 Mrs. J. Hopkins, Winnipeg.

Cochins, Partridge.—1 H. Anderson, 2 Emery & Bonnick, Winnipeg.

Game, black breasted, red.—1 W. A. Webb, Winnipeg; 2 James A. Mullen, Cypress River.

Game, brown, red.—1 Mullen.

Game, Indian.—1 S. Ling, Winnipeg.

Minorcas, black.—1 Mrs. Ed. Brown, Boissevain; 2 W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; 3 Jas. Dixon, Winnipeg.

Minorcas, white.—2 Jno. Kennedy.

Orpingtons.—1 Ira Stratton, Stonewall; 2 C. E. Wallin, Winnipeg.

Polish, silver.—1 W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Pollab, golden.—W. M. Smith.

English Red Caps.—1 S. Van Voris, Winnipeg.

Plymouth Rocks, barred.—1 G. Wood, Holland; 2 Munroe Creamery Co., Winnipeg; 3 Wm. Rutherford, Winnipeg.

Plymouth Rocks, white.—1 & 2 J. E. Costello, Winnipeg; 2 A. Mitchell, Winnipeg.

Wyandottes, golden laced.—1 & 2 Thos. Reid, Winnipeg.

Wyandottes, silver laced.—1 S. J. Thompson, St. James; 2 A. J. Carter, Brandon.

Wyandottes, black.—1 & 2 Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Wyandottes, white.—1 Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge; 2 Jno. Kitson, Macdonald; 3 Mrs. E. W. Maltby, Cannington Manor.

Wyandottes, buff.—1 F. J. G. McArthur, Carman; 2 Emery & Bonnick, 3 E. W. Rose, Winnipeg.

Bantams, buff Pekin.—1 W. A. Pettit, Winnipeg; 2 S. B. Blackhall, Winnipeg; 3 F. E. Lock, Winnipeg.

Bantams, Pekin, any other variety.—1 L. Lock, Winnipeg.

Bantams, Seabright.—1 Jno. Kennedy, 2 H. Anderson.

Bantams, game.—1 T. Reid, 2 Chas. Midwinter, Louise Bridge; 3 Richard Little, Winnipeg.

Bantams, Japanese.—1 W. M. Smith, 2 W. Nixon, Winnipeg.

Bantams, rose comb.—1 W. M. Smith; 2 L. MacLean, Winnipeg.

Bantams, any other variety.—1 H. Anderson.

Fowls, any other variety.—1 A. Winder.

CHICKENS, IN PAIRS.

American Dominiques.—1 & 2 G. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Anconas.—1 Lloyd Lock.

Andalusians.—1, 2 & 3 G. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Brahmas, light.—1 J. W. Higginbotham; 2 — 3 S. G. Newell, Winnipeg.

Games, black breasted, red.—1 & 2 James A. Mullen.

Games, Indian.—1 & 2 S. Ling, 3 E. Fortier, Winnipeg.

Houdans.—2 Chas. Midwinter.

Hamburgs, silver spangled.—1 Wm. Lees, Winnipeg; 2 H. Anderson.

Javas, any variety.—1 Jno. Kitson.

Langshans, black.—1 G. Wood.

Leghorns, single comb, white.—1 & 2 G. Wood; 3 A. Mitchell, Winnipeg.

Leghorns, rose comb, white.—1 Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge; 2 H. Leake, Norwood Bridge.

Leghorns, rose comb, brown.—1 Chas. Midwinter.

Leghorns, single comb, buff.—1, 2 & 3 H. Leake.

Minorcas, black.—1 T. Reid, 2 & 3 W. Postlethwaite.

Orpingtons.—Jos. Wilding, Norwood Bridge; 2 & 3 Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

English Red Caps.—1 & 2 S. Van Voris.

Plymouth Rocks, barred.—1 Wm. Rutherford, 2 Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge; 3 Maw's Poultry Farm.

Plymouth Rocks, white.—1 & 2 J. E. Costello, 2 W. Postlethwaite.

Wyandottes, golden laced.—1, 2 & 3 S. Ling.

Wyandottes, silver laced.—1 & 2 Mrs. Ed. Brown, Boissevain; 3 Thompson & Son.

Wyandottes, black.—1 & 2 Geo. Wood; 3 Mrs. G. Wood.

Wyandottes, white.—1 & 2 Jos. Wilding, Norwood, 3 Jno. Kitson, Macdonald.

Wyandottes, buff.—1 F. J. G. McArthur; 2 E. Fortier; 3 J. Kennedy.

Bantams, game.—1 T. Reid.

Bantams, rose comb.—1 L. MacLean.

Chickens, 1902, other variety.—1 C. E. Wallin, Winnipeg.

BREEDING PENS.

American Dominiques.—1 Geo. Wood.

Andalusians.—1 Geo. Wood.

Brahmas, light.—1 S. G. Newell, 2 & 3 J. W. Higginbotham.

Games, Indian.—1 S. Ling; 2 E. Fortier.

Houdans.—1 Chas. Midwinter.

Hamburgs, silver spangled.—1 Robt. Wilson, Winnipeg.

Javas.—1 Jno. Kitson.

Langshans, black.—1 Geo. Wood; 2 Emery & Bonnick.

Black Spanish.—1 F. K. Moore, Winnipeg.

Leghorns, single comb, white.—1 & 2 Geo. Wood; 3 H. Leake.

Leghorns, single comb, buff.—1 H. Leake.

Minorcas, black.—1 W. Postlethwaite, 2 T. P. Carver, Winnipeg.

Orpingtons.—1 Robt. Wilson, 2 W. A. Pettit.

Plymouth Rocks, barred.—1 Wm. Rutherford, 2 Jno. Todd; 3 Geo. Wood, Holland.

Plymouth Rocks, white.—1 W. Postlethwaite, 2 J. E. Costello.

Wyandottes, golden laced.—1 T. Reid, 2 S. Ling.

Wyandottes, silver laced.—1 Mrs. Ed. Brown, Boissevain; 2 A. J. Carter, Brandon; 3 S. J. Thompson, St. James.

Wyandottes, black.—1 & 2 Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Wyandottes, buff white.—1 & 3 Jos. Wilding, 2 Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Wyandottes, buff.—1 E. Fortier, 2 F. J. G. McArthur.

Bantams, game.—1 T. Reid.

Incubator and brooder in operation.—1 & 2 Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

Best exhibit of incubators, brooders, bone cutters, grit crushers, etc, diploma.—1 Black Bros., Winnipeg.

Dozen hen eggs, light color.—1 W. Postlethwaite, 2 C. A. Kemball, Winnipeg.

Dozen hen eggs, dark color.—1 C. A. Kemball, 2 Mrs. Ed. Brown, Boissevain.

Dozen duck eggs.—1 T. P. Carver, Winnipeg; 2 Maw's Poultry Farm.

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS.

Turkeys, bronze.—1 Jos. Wilding.

Geece, African.—1 W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Geece, golden.—1 Jno. Kitson, 2 Chas. Midwinter.

Geece, Toulouse.—1 & 2 Maw's Poultry Farm, 3 Chas. Midwinter.

Ghina, white.—1 Chas. Midwinter, 2 W. M. Smith.

China, brown.—1 W. M. Smith, 2 C. Midwinter.

Geece, Canada wild.—1 Chas. Midwinter.

Ducks, Pekin.—1 & 2 Maw's Poultry Farm, 3 Thos. Mackay, Fernton.

Rouen.—1 & 2 Jno. Kitson, 3 Maw's Poultry Farm.

Cayuga.—1 J. A. Mullen, 2 W. M. Smith.

Muscovy.—1 Chas. Midwinter, 2 W. M. Smith.

Ducks, any other variety.—1 Jos. Wilding, 2 Chas. Midwinter.

Turkey chicks of 1902, bronze.—1, 2 & 3 J. Wilding.

Geece, Toulouse, goslings of 1902.—1 & 2 Maw's Poultry Farm, 3 Chas. Midwinter.

Whits China, goslings of 1902.—1 Chas. Midwinter.

Ducklings of 1902, Pekin.—1 D. McArthur, Kildonan; 2 Maw's Poultry Farm, 3 Chas. Midwinter.

Rouen.—1 Maw's Poultry Farm.

Cayuga.—1 Chas. Midwinter, 2 & 3 Maw's Poultry Farm.

Any other variety.—1 Chas. Midwinter.

Heaviest, turkey, bronze medal.—1 Jos. Wilding.

Breeding pen, any variety, special by Manitoba Poultry Association.—1 Geo. Wood.

BELGIAN HARES AND RABBITS.

Pair common rabbits.—1 Roy Best, Winnipeg; 2 Bertie Kemball, Winnipeg.

Pair Angoras.—2 H. A. Falkner, Winnipeg.

Pair Himalaysn.—1 H. A. Falkner, 2 Jno. Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Pair Belgian hares.—1 S. Van Voris, Winnipeg; 3 H. A. Falkner, Winnipeg.

BEEES AND HONEY.

Honey, extracted, 10 pounds.—1 Jos. Gastley, Austin.

Honey vinegar, not less than 1 gallon.—1 Jos. Gastley, Austin.

Beeswax.—1 Jos. Gastley, Austin.

Lacombe.

The Lacombe Agricultural Society's ninth annual fair was held on the 15th and 16th. It was by far the best and most successful fair ever held by the society, and it might well be taken as a model for some of the societies in the older and larger towns. The society has good grounds, well fenced, and a frame building for the ladies' fancy work, etc., and intend erecting sheds and stables for the live stock before another season. There are a half dozen breeders of Shorthorns, two of Herefords, two of Polled Angus, and one of Galloways in the district, and these breeders sent over 50 head of registered stock to the Calgary bull sale last spring, and expect to do even better next year.

Several of these herds were not represented at the fair, as they are located a long distance from town, and the owners could not spare the time to bring the stock in. P. Talbot & Son were the largest exhibitors in the Shorthorn class. They won first and diploma on aged bull with Royal McGregor, by Royal Member, dam Rosa Lee, bred by Cargill & Son, second going to H. Kolterman. S. W. Findlater won first in the two-year-old class and H. F. Flewelling first on yearling. Thos. Talbot won first and P. Talbot & Son second in the bull calf class or a four months old son of Baron Bruce, sold by them at Calgary sale. In the cow class P. Talbot & Son were first with Flora, by Royal Sailor, second with Mischief, by Rockwood Victor, and third with Mayflower, by Hillsburg Lad. Thos. Talbot also showed a couple of large useful cows in this class. P. Talbot & Son won first on two-year-old heifer with Kirklington Lady, also first on yearling heifer, P. Talbot second. In heifer calves P. Talbot & Son won first and Thos. Talbot second and third places. For herd P. Talbot & Son won first and Thos. Talbot second.

In the Polled Angus classes H. W. Metcalf won all the prizes. In Herefords O. Palmer had forward a fine herd of 30 head, which he brought in from Nebraska last year. Mr. Palmer won all the prizes in this class except the first prize on yearling bull, which was won by Jas. Chiswell with a growthy fellow bred by J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. In grade cattle H. W. Metcalf was the leading exhibitor, winning second and third on cow, first on two-year-old heifer, first on yearling heifer, first on steer, two years, second on yearling steer, first on beef animal, first on dairy cow and first on herd of four females. Thos. Talbot was first on grade cow, first on steer, one year old, and second for yearling heifer.

Pigs.—A. Olson won first and second for Chester White boar. Jos. Gross had a large Yorkshire sow, on which he won first and special for best brood sow, any age or breed. H. W. Metcalf had a good grade brood sow, on which he won first and first on her litter of 11 pigs. This sow has produced 31 living pigs in eleven months.

In horses there was a good showing. The Lacombe Horse Stock Co. was to the front with the Clyde stallion, Activity, 2438, by Lord Charming, out of imported Evening Star. Activity was first in the three-year-old class at Calgary last year, also won first and championship at the Territorial spring stallion show, held at Calgary in May. H. F. Flewelling had in a pair of draught mares and their colts, on which he won first and second as brood mares, first for team in harness, also first and second and a special for their colts.

Fort Saskatchewan.

The Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society's annual exhibition was held on the 13th and 14th of August.

Handsome Premiums FOR THOSE SENDING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In view of the rapid settlement and development of this country during the present year, and the exceptionally bright outlook which the future presents, The Nor'-West Farmer has decided to institute a campaign of work which will, we believe, interest each one of our subscribers and friends, and will give this paper a big lift into a much higher sphere of usefulness than that which it has ever been able to occupy heretofore.

The circulation of The Nor'-West Farmer, which at present is over 15,000 copies each issue, places it in the homes of more than twice as many of the farmers and ranchers of Manitoba and the N.W.T. as are subscribing for any other farm paper printed, and considerably more than are reached by all similar farm papers combined.

But there are still many of the newer settlers of the country who have not yet given their subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer, but into whose homes its visits would be as keenly appreciated as is now the case with those already on our lists. In most cases a little word by a present subscriber is all that is required in order to induce those not now taking The Farmer to "go and do likewise." Our premium advertisements below will give you our practical arguments why you should speak that "little word."

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

In preparing the following list of premiums to induce our friends to secure clubs of NEW subscribers, we have carefully selected only such articles as we can confidently send out as being exactly as represented. They are all manufactured by reliable firms, and none of them are hogs, while in many cases they are of exceptionally high quality.

SENT CHARGES PREPAID.

They are all sent EXPRESS OR POSTAGE PREPAID BY US to any part of Manitoba or the Territories. The books will be sent by mail, but in the case of other articles the express office should be given, as well as the post office.

MUST BE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscriptions sent us by club-raisers must all be for NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and must be accompanied by remittance in full at the regular yearly rate of \$1.00 for twelve months.

DO NOT HOLD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It is especially urged that those who undertake to secure clubs of NEW subscribers should not hold subscriptions any longer than is absolutely necessary before forwarding. Do not wait to secure the full number of subscribers for a premium, but send each one along as secured, marking each letter in large writing with the words, "Premium Clubbing Order," and carefully stating your own name and address as well as those of subscribers. Credit will thus be given you upon our books, and whatever premium it is desired to secure may be ordered as soon as the full number of subscriptions have been sent.

Always keep a record of all names sent us, and date of sending.

Sample copies for distribution will, upon request, be sent those interested in this work.

These offers close December 31st, 1902.

Winchester Model 1900 Single Shot Rifle.



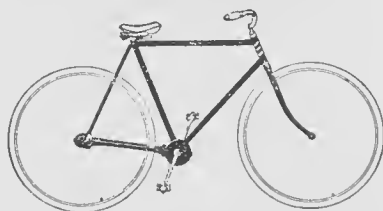
Standard and only style made. Round barrel, 18 inches long, 22 calibre, safety hammer attachment, weighs about 23 lbs. This rifle is a very true shooter, and is a favorite for chicken and small game. It is one of the most desirable small rifles of its class upon the market. Sent free, express prepaid, for... **20 NEW SUBSCRIBERS**

The King Air Gun.



Handsome nickel plated Air Gun for boys. Uses BB shot and shoots about 60 feet. Handsome, powerful and strongly made. Just the thing for the boys. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Highest Grade Bicycles.



Your choice of any model of 1902 style Cleveland, Massey-Harris, Brantford or Perfect Bicycles. Lady's or gentleman's. Not second class or damaged, but the very best wheel of these makes which is put upon the market, and to be selected by winners from the regular catalogues of the makers. This is a really wonderful offer. Wheel will be sent free, charges prepaid, to anyone sending us... **120 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Silver Plated Teaspoons.

Half-dozen silver-plated Teaspoons, handsome pattern. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Solid Nickel Teaspoons.

Half-dozen solid nickel Teaspoons. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Footballs.

Best English Association Football, splendid pigskin leather, well made. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **9 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**



Nickel Case Farmer's Watch.

A strong nickel case farmer's Watch, with good time-keeping movement. Just the thing for the youth on the farm. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **6 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Boy's Sterling Silver Watch.

Open faced, genuine sterling silver Boy's Watch, fitted with American movement and recommended as a good time-keeper. Sent free, nicely packed, charges prepaid, for 16 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



Farmer's Pocket Knife.



This is a strong, well-made, well-tempered two-bladed Knife which is being sold right along by the largest hardware stores in Winnipeg, at 40 cents, and is considered extra good value at that cash price. It is manufactured by one of the largest and most reliable cutlery firms in the world, and while of convenient size, is of sufficient strength to be especially valuable to farmers and farmers' sons. Will be sent free, charges prepaid, for... **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

John Halifax. Miss Mulock. Kenilworth. Sir Walter Scott. Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer-Lytton. Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper. Light that Failed. Rudyard Kipling. Lorna Doone. Blackmore. Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Drummond.

Old Curiosity Shop. Chas. Dickens. Old Mam'selle's Secret. E. Marlitt. Oliver Twist. Chas. Dickens. Only the Governess. R. N. Carey. Pathfinder. The. J. F. Cooper. Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan. Pillar of Fire. Professor Ingraham. Prairie. J. Fenimore Cooper. Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe. Romance of Two Worlds. Marie Corelli. Romola. George Eliot. Scottish Chiefs. Jane Porter. Sketch Book. Washington Irving. Stickit Minister. S. R. Crockett. Swiss Family Robinson. Wyss. Tempest and Sunshine. Mrs. Holmes. Ten Nights in a Barroom. Arthur. Tom Brown at Oxford. Hughes. Treasure Island. R. L. Stevenson. 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea. Verne. Uncle Tom's Cabin. H. B. Stowe. Under Two Flags. "Ouida." Vanity Fair. W. M. Thackeray. Waverley. Sir Walter Scott. We Two. Edna Lyall. White Company. The. A. Conan Doyle. Won by Waiting. Edna Lyall. Sent free, post-paid, for... **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

Alarm Clock



Nickle Waterbury Alarm Clock, good works, guaranteed to give excellent satisfaction. Sent packed in shipping box, express charges prepaid, for... **FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Boy's Lacrosse Sticks.



A good strong boy's Lacrosse Stick. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Brooches.

Nice gold filled Brooch, handsome design and first-class goods. Just the thing for the girls and young ladies. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

BOOKS.



A large selection of the best books, by standard authors. Printed on good paper from good type, and bound in cloth with new artistic stamping in gold and two links. These books are all well worth putting into the library.

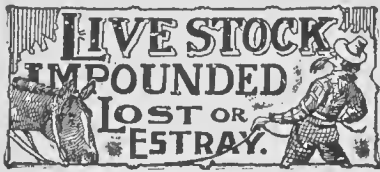
Aesop's Fables. Andersen's Fairy Tales. Aunt Diana. Rosa N. Carey. Averil. Rosa N. Carey. Child's History of England. Dickens. Christmas Stories. Chas. Dickens. David Copperfield. Chas. Dickens. Deerslayer. The. J. F. Cooper. Donovan. Edna Lyall. East Lynne. Mrs. Henry Wood. First Violin. Jessie Fothergill. Gold Elsie. E. Marlitt. Great Expectations. Charles Dickens. Grimm's Fairy Tales. Gulliver's Travels. Dean Swift. In His Steps. C. M. Sheldon. Ivanhoe. Sir W. Scott.

Can Secure Any Other Desired Article.

If any person wishes to secure anything not offered in our list of premiums, and will write us stating what the desired article may be, we shall be pleased to let him know the best offer we can make by securing the goods at wholesale rates and supplying them free for new subscriptions.

Do Not Forget

The premiums offered here are not given only to the first ones sending the necessary number of subscriptions, but the offers are open to everyone. There is no chance whatever about them. You know that if you secure the necessary number of NEW subscribers, you will receive the articles.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Writes the letters of all hands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since August 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Alameda, Assa.—Horse, chestnut, white stripe on face, white hind legs, white ring on top of left fore foot, lame in right front leg, branded C2 monogram on left hip and O on right hip, indistinct brands on right shoulder, legs badly scratched. H. Taylor, 12, 5, 3w2.

Greuliff, Assa.—Mare, about 4 years, sorrel, white face, two hind feet white; pony mare, about 4 years, brown, scarred across the fore arms. D. C. McDonnell, 36, 15, 17w2.

Loon Creek, Assa.—Mare, hay, white spot on side, branded HK monogram. Wm. Fynn, 34, 21, 17w2.

Rosthern, Sask.—Gelding, about 4 years, brown, little white on right hind foot, about 13½ hands in height, branded 8 lazy SH on left shoulder and G with small c in centre on right shoulder. Henry Neudorf.

Sifton, Man.—Two black and white yearling heifers, one red and white yearling heifer, and one red yearling steer. Michael Orzda, 24, 27, 20w.

St. Charles, Man.—On July 30th, 1902, a two-year-old hulk, color white and red, no visible marks. Antioque Hogue.

St. Anne des Chenes, Man.—One horse, gelding, white spot on forehead and one on the lip, dark legs, saddle gall, about 61 inches high, under 10 years, no brand; also one horse, gelding, about three years old, about 53 inches high, hack about black, flanks mouse color, no brand. J. Bte. Neault.

Weyburn, Assa.—Pony mare, 8 years, sorrel, blind in left eye, branded JT on left hip; pony mare, 2 years, sorrel, branded JT on left hip; yearling colt, sorrel. D. Pretty, 21, 8, 14w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—Horse, about 2 years, brown, white blaze in face, white stocking on off front leg. R. H. Lock.

Lost.

Flett's Springs, Sask.—One the 28th of May last, one black horse, weight about 1,200, white stripe down face, two white hind fetlocks, short tail, branded M N on shoulder, no halter. Anyone bringing same to my address will receive \$20 cash. Horse aged between seven and eight years. Alex. McDougall.

McDonald Hills, Assa.—Bay mare, 3 years, white face and legs, PF monogram left shoulder, \$5 reward; cream mare, 2 years, PF monogram left shoulder, \$5 reward; brown mare, 2 years, PF monogram left shoulder, \$5 reward; hay mare, aged, PF monogram with lazy B under on left shoulder, colt at foot when lost spring, 1901, \$25 reward; grey mare, aged, lazy B left shoulder (formerly belonged to B. North), last seen near Egg Lake, with dark colt at foot, lost fall, 1899, \$25 reward; black gelding, 4 years, lazy B left shoulder, lost fall, 1899, \$25 reward; brown gelding, 4 years, B shoulder, LJ left side, \$5 reward; hay gelding, O with quarter circle above left shoulder, W under har left hip, \$5 reward; brown mare, 7 years, O right shoulder, colt at foot when lost, fall, 1900, \$20 reward. F. C. Proctor.

Percy, Assa.—One roan mare, branded on left thigh, a TO monogram, may be foal at side; also one grey pony mare, sweetened in right shoulder, both lost since April 12th, 1902. \$5 reward for information leading to their recovery. Jesse Hammond.

Redpath, Assa.—Eight spring calves, one hulk, three steers, four heifers, colors, one roan, seven red and white. Wm. L. Brown.

Sintaluta, Assa.—On July 3rd, 1902, hay mare, blaze in face, white hind foot, weight 1,100 lbs., branded II with half diamond above on left hip. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded. Charles Gardner.

Whitewood, Assa.—About the end of May, one red roan working mare, 6 years, weight 1,150 lbs., low set and 14½ to 15 hands high, has a harwed wire cut across arm of right front leg, thin mane, raised lump over left eye, quiet, long head, had shoes on, not in good condition. \$15 reward for recovery. W. A. Lamont.

Whitewood, Assa.—Four horses and two young inares, branded A over C on right hip. Reward. A. Cowan, 15, 14, 3w2.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—On August 13th, one light red cow, 4 years old, with white spots. Tnos. Murray, 23, 10, 17w2.

Estray.

Bentley, Alta.—Mare, aged, white, branded N on right shoulder and anchor on left shoulder; mare, young, iron grey, branded SD on right hip and 3 on left shoulder. Martin Johnson, 12, 40, 1w5.

Caron, Assa.—Yearling grade hulk, spotted. John A. Hans, 28, 17, 28w2.

Carstairs, Alta.—Mare, about 12 years, hay, white stripe on face, white on off front foot, white on nigh hind foot, wire scar on right shoulder, tail cut square, weight about 1,100 lbs., foal at foot. Edward B. Hill.

Duck Lake, Sask.—Mare, about 7 years, hay, branded reversed G on left shoulder; mare, about 18 years, chestnut, branded lazy BD monogram on right shoulder. Wm. Sinclair, 12, 43, 2w3.

Duhamel, Alta.—Horse, about 12 years, roan, branded a pair of calipers on right shoulder, EH2 with double bar under on left hip and CD above E with JJ below on left shoulder. Ovide Blouin, 16, 43, 18w4.

Hednesford, Assa.—Pony mare, hay, white face, white belly, white hind legs, old brand a running C on right shoulder, new brand S inside square above S inside a square on the left shoulder. R. Hoyer, 20, 20, 17w2.

Lacombe, Alta.—Horse, black, branded P with quarter circle above on left shoulder. Pony, mare, hucksin, dark mane and tail, no brand. Albert Hunter, 2, 39, 23w4.

Leduc, Alta.—Horse, dark hay, weight about 1,000 lbs., unruly, branded TT on left thigh, T on shoulder, and S on jaw. A. R. Bush, 10, 48, 26w4.

Melfort, Sask.—Stallion, two years, bright hay, star on forehead, no brand. Eben Bell, 4, 44, 18w2.

Millarville, Alta.—Mare, aged, hay, double pitchfork on left shoulder, and one with half diamond above on right shoulder, and diamond C on left hip. Raymond de Melherhe, 14, 21, 33w5, Spring Creek Horse Ranch.

Nutana, Sask.—Since the spring, horse, dark brown, left foot white, about 14 hands, indistinct brand on right shoulder. W. R. Tucker, Whitecap Reserve.

Pense, Assa.—Since May 21st last, two white yearling heifers, three red yearling heifers, grey yearling heifer, spotted yearling heifer, and two red spring calves. Jno. Sherritt, 24, 16, 22w2.

Rapid City, Man.—Mare, indistinct brand on left hip, white star on forehead, white right hind foot. Samuel Doherty.

Red Deer, Alta.—Early this summer, heifer, 3 years, spotted. D. W. McKinnon, 28, 37, 27w4.

Red Deer, Alta.—About May 24th, stallion, cayuse, two years, hay, branded T on right hip and W on right hip. Alex. Howey.

Rolling River, Man.—Brown pony mare and hucksin filly. For particulars apply to Duncan Cameron.

Saltcoats, Assa.—Large mare, white, black nose, blind in right eye, small slit in right ear, very quiet. Arthur Caplin, 24, 23, 2w2.

Swift Current, Assa.—Gelding, 9 years, black, white star and stripe on face, four white feet, branded V over har on left thigh. J. Walker, Miry Creek.

Wapella, Assa.—Some time last fall, steer, 2 years, dark red, has been dehorned with caustic, indistinct brand on right side; heifer, white, brand resembling OX on right side. Supposed to have come from the Qu'Appelle Valley. J. F. Neville.

LOST—One pony mare, color, greyish white, about eight years old, branded T on left thigh, with two short bars across the down stroke, one at centre and one at bottom. Lost since the forepart of June, 1902. Suitable reward for recovery. C. Henderson, 28, 13, 2E., Stonewall, Man.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

On May 18th, from the farm of Louis Montroy, two chestnut colts; one one year old, four white feet, one not as white as other three, also white face, horse colt, blood; other is two years old chestnut mare, star on forehead, left hind foot white, thick mane. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by Louis Montroy, Roseberry, Man. 16-17

Dissolves Easily

Windsor Salt is very soluble. Its pure white delicate crystals are quickly absorbed in the butter. It makes butter making easier and more profitable.

Windsor Salt

Mail Orders

If you are in need of ANYTHING, write to MABER for it. You'll receive it quickly, and you'll find it satisfactory, no matter what it is you may order.

If you have not received a copy of our Catalogue, drop a post card or letter, asking for it. It's worth having.

Our \$6.75 Stainer Violin Outfit.

This outfit is made to meet the requirements of players, both amateur and professional, who want a high grade violin with a beautiful round tone of great carrying power, but who do not feel like investing a large amount of money. We offer this outfit at a merely nominal figure and with first-class accessories.

THIS CONCERT STAINER OUTFIT CONTAINS one extra good Model Violin, 1 Brazil-wood bow, 1 polished hardwood case, with hooks, 1 extra set of professional gut strings, 1 box rosin, 1 valuable self-instructor, with music, 1 violin tuner, set of 4 pips, which give the proper pitch to which each strings should be tuned.

The Violin included with this outfit is a genuine Stainer model, finely shaded and nicely polished, with ebony trimmings; back and top nicely swelled. The tone is pure, sweet and of good power.

If you prefer to do so, send 75c with your order and we will forward this magnificent outfit to you C.O.D.



THE FINEST AND BEST IS OUR STYLE 1904. \$12.50 DOUBLE-WALLED QUAKER.



No way we know of to make it better. Best selected stock. Heavy steel frames and double walls of best rubber cloth. Lined inside and out, black ebony finish. A Cabinet elegant and exclusive. No cloth on outside. Never soils. Always aseptic. The price of Double-Walled Cabinets has never been less than \$12.50 up, until we placed this style on the market. There is nothing better. You'll be proud to show this to your friends.

We send each one packed and sealed in heavy manilla, complete with best heater, rack, medicine and vaporizing pan, directions, and one copy of Prof. Gering's 100-page \$2.00 Guide Book to Health and Beauty, which gives directions, treating various diseases, etc. Weights about 16 pounds. Folds flat in 2 ins. space. Size 41 ins. high, 27 inches wide, 30 inches deep. Reduced to \$8.85.



HARP-ZITHER

This is the most novel and unique instrument ever invented. Best substitute for the piano on earth. It is so simple that a child can play it and the music is so good and so sweet that it will charm the most trained ear. Price, \$4.90.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

30 inches wide, 2½ yards long, white, pair, 35c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 45 in. wide, 8 yards long, colbert edges, white. Pair, 50c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 52 inches wide, 3½ yards long, overlocked edges, white. 75c. pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 in. wide, 3½ yards long, white or ivory overlocked edges. Pair, \$1.00.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, heavy quality, taped edges, white or ivory. Pair, \$1.25.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, corded edges, white or ivory. Pair, \$1.75.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, white or ivory corded edges. Pair, \$1.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, white or ivory corded edges. Pair, \$2.00.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, colbert edges, white or ivory. Pair, \$3.00.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, Colbert edges, white. Pair, \$4.00.

60 inches wide by 4 yards long. Pair, \$4.50.

PURE WATER.



Distilled water is simply pure steam collected in steam dome, then oxygenated and condensed into pure water—not flat or unpalatable like boiled water, but revitalized with sterilized oxygen, which makes it delicious to the taste.

Your good judgment tells you it must be true.

No difference where you live or how clear and pure you think your drinking water is, you'll be astonished after you have used the still a few days to look into the boiling chamber and see the enormous amount of filth, slime, etc., removed from your drinking water.

This is what would have gone into your stomach.

The Puritan Water Still furnishes you with pure water all the time.

Price, \$6.50.

The F. O. Mabier Co., LIMITED

WINNIPEG

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House



Winnipeg, Aug. 20th, 1902.

Trade is light just now, as many are preparing for the big harvest and others taking a holiday preparatory to the rush of the fall trade. Since last report lumber has advanced \$1 per M. and operations throughout the country are being delayed because of the scarcity of supplies. Labor is well employed. Harvesting machinery is on the move now, also binder twine and threshing machines. Bank clearings continue to show a substantial increase over last season.

Wheat.

On the home market there is really very little doing. To-day one dealer put through a transaction in spot 1 northern, Fort William, at 73c. On outside markets persistent booming of the great crop prospects of the Canadian Northwest had its natural influence in depressing prices and we cannot better define the situation than has been already done by Thompson, Sons & Co., the well known Winnipeg commission house, in a special bulletin issued by them a week ago. The situation has been practically unchanged since the issue of that circular. It is pretty certain that new wheat will come in at something like 5c. lower than this scale. The American prospects all point that way. To-day Duluth September is quoted at 68c. and Chicago 73c., Dec. about 3c. lower.

"Owing to a strong reaction to-day in American markets we issue this special report. Yesterday the U.S. Government crop report for August was issued, and as regards the wheat crop is not considered as bearish as was expected. The report is compiled on returns made up to July 31st, and it indicates the yield of winter wheat as 380,000,000 bus., and that of spring wheat as 253,000,000 bus., together 633,000,000 bus., or 115,000,000 bus. less than last year. The condition of spring wheat on August 1st is given as 89.7 against 92.4 on July 1st and 80.3 on Aug. 1st, 1901. Jones, of the "Commercial West," estimates the probable yield of the three Northwest spring wheat States as 178,500,000 bus. He says it is the smallest yield with one exception reported in several years.

"The American speculative markets have been on a steady decline since the first week in July, and this has been more pronounced since the first of this month. The extent of this decline has been from 7c. to 9c. per bus., according to the market. To-day a reaction has taken place and these markets have closed at 1c. to 1c. over yesterday. The reaction has probably taken place partly through the effect of a Government report, and partly because after such a decline a reaction might naturally be expected. And it may be suggested that the continued hammering down which Sept. and December wheat have received in Chicago and Minneapolis in the last week has been out of reason. Yesterday September wheat in Minneapolis closed at 64c. and December delivery 63c., prices which mean 50c. or less to farmers at country points. It has been a case of professional speculators selling the farmers' crop before it is even cut. In the meantime wheat for immediate delivery has kept at a high price compared to futures. At Chicago and Duluth cash 1 northern has held at 4c. to 5c. over September delivery, and in Minneapolis 10c. and 11c. over September. Cash wheat is actually scarce. The American visible supply is about 6,500,000 bus. less than last year and the quantity on ocean passage is 15,000,000 bus. less. Stocks in Europe are also much smaller than last year and the demand for wheat which in such circumstances should be active and urgent has been dissipated by Chicago and Minneapolis persisting in selling for future delivery at lower and still lower prices, the lower the price offered at the fewer the buyers. In this these markets have been greatly assisted by the incessant booming by the newspapers of the Manitoba and Canadian Northwest wheat crop. We have the prospect of as large a crop as last year, but it is a question yet whether it may be any larger. But, however that may be, there is no sense in our trumpeting daily and hourly to all the world—our customers—that we have a superabundance to supply its wants, that there never was such a crop, etc., etc. It is safe to say this sort of thing has already taken 5c. per bus. off the value of the coming crop. Whether the present reaction to-day will continue on and show that markets have touched bottom, time will tell; but present prices for wheat will surely turn out to be moderate after the first rush of the new crops is over, as farmers are too well situated financially and general business and prosperity the world over is on too high a level to allow the price of wheat to fall to cost or below cost of raising it.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.
Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

"Manitoba wheat in store Fort William is scarce, but not much wanted. Prices have been kept up well and cannot be forced up at the same pace as futures in the American markets. To-day 1 northern has buyers at 74c. in store Fort William, spot or August delivery, 2 northern 72c. and 1 bard 75c."

Oats.

The prospect of a heavy crop all round is helping to pull down the figure for old stuff. About 36c. is the going price at Winnipeg for old feed oats. One delivery of new oats showed fairly good quality and 35c. lbs. to the bushel from the separator. For this on the Winnipeg market 30c. was paid. There is some talk of rust, but not much as compared with past years, and with fine weather we may expect a high average quality all over.

Barley.

Old barley is practically off the market. A farmer near the city was offered 30c. for a few loads the other day that he threshed from this year's crop, but refused it. It is not expected that barley will go beyond that figure, even for malting purposes. There is no temptation at that figure to push the new crop on the market till there is more time to handle it.

Flour.

No change in values. Best patents \$2.05, seconds \$1.90, thirds \$1.75.

Mill Feed.

Bran \$15, shorts \$19, mixed chop \$26, screenings \$14.

Horses.

The demand for horses continues brisk and prices keep well up.

Cattle.

The export trade is increasing in volume as the season progresses. The cattle coming forward now are in first class condition. The market is easier than at last report, the best export cattle going at 4c., while the average run only brings 3c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Butchers' cattle are plentiful at 2c. to 3c. Dressed beef 6c. to 7c.

Sheep.

The market is easier at 3c. to 4c. per lb. off the cars at Winnipeg. Lambs are worth 4c. Mutton 10c.

Hogs.

Supplies are light and values have an upward tendency. Choice grades are worth 6c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed hogs run from 7c. to 9c.

Butter.

Creamery—The supply is on the increase, while the outlook in eastern markets is not so good, values being weaker at Montreal. From 16c. to 17c. f.o.b. factories is about the going price.

Dairy—The supply is in excess of the demand. One firm reports a lot of nice butter coming in and that it is of particularly good flavor. Another that some districts are sending in their butter in better shape than in other years, while other districts seem to keep all the good butter and send in the poor lots to the commission houses. The price ranges all the way from 9c. to 12c., according to quality.

Cheese.

Cheese—The demand for cheese is good and the market is firm at 9c. to 9c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Only a few fowl reach the market at present and are worth about 60c. a pair. Spring chickens are worth 40c. a pair. Ducks about the same as fowl and turkeys 10c. to 10c. a pound.

Eggs—The market is getting stronger every day. Supplies are light. Dealers are offering 15c. for fresh gathered eggs.

Hides and Wool.

The market is steady on a basis of 6c. for No. 1 inspected hides. Calfskins 8c. to 9c. Market for Manitoba wool nominal at 6c. to 6c. Territorial at 8c. to 10c., according to quality.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Ottawa	Aug. 22-30.
Manitoba Horticultural (W'peg)	Aug. 28-30.
Calgary	Sept. 1-4.
Minnesota (Hamline)	Sept. 1-6.
Toronto	Sept. 1-13.
South Dakota (Yankton)	Sept. 8-12.
Loudon	Sept. 12-20.
Maple Creek	Sept. 26-27.
N. Dakota State Fair (Mandan)	Sept. 23-26.
Argyle, Woodlands & Woonona, at	
Woodlands	Sept. 26.
Pbeasant Forks	Sept. 27.
Grenfell	Sept. 29-30.
Saltoats	Sept. 30.
Medicine Hat	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Sheep Show and Auction Sale (Medicine)	
Hat	Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
New Westminster, B.C.	Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
Whitewood	Oct. 1.
Selkirk	Oct. 1-2.
Springfield	Oct. 1-2.
Cburebbridge	Oct. 2.
Swan Lake	Oct. 2.
Cartwright	Oct. 2-3.
Innisfall	Oct. 3.
Pincher Creek	Oct. 3.
Fairmede	Oct. 3.
Olds	Oct. 4.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Homesteading.

Old Subscriber, Pilot Mound, Man.: "I am a homesteader and am fulfilling my residential duties by living one mile from my homestead, on a farm owned by me. 1. Shall I have to break more acres per year than a person who is fulfilling his residential duties by living personally on his homestead? 2. What number of acres is required to be broken on a scrub farm in order to get a patent?"

Answer.—1. Yes, double the quantity of the one who actually resides on the farm. 2. This is purely a matter of discretion with the Department, resting pretty much on the bona fides of the homesteader.

Hiring.

Subscriber, Elk Water, Assa.: "I was hired with a man by the month and started work Monday, July 7th, gave notice of quitting on Monday July 28th, thinking my month finished on Saturday, the 2nd of August, being four clear weeks. Boss would not pay me. His excuse was that I had not worked a clear month. Can I get my money?"

Answer.—Your month (calendar) expired on the last moment of the 6th August and notice of an intention to leave must be given prior to that date to terminate on the expiration of the next calendar month.

Statute Labor.

Subscriber, Napinka, Man.: "The pathmaster in the beat in which I reside failed last year to warn the farmers of his beat to do statute labor until haying had begun and every farmer was busy. This year the same pathmaster has been appointed for the same beat, and as yet he has given no notice of doing road work. I do not wish to pay the hard cash every year for the work when it could and should have been done a month ago. What must be done about it? I am informed that a farmer is not compelled by law to do or pay for work when said farmer has not been warned out before the first day of August."

Answer.—The law makes all those liable to perform statute labor perform the same when required by the pathmaster, at any time between the 15th May and the 1st August, unless otherwise ordered by the council. If you have not been required to do the work between these dates or within such other time fixed by the council, you might be held as not being liable, but the law also states that statute labor not performed in all cases shall be commuted. We think it is a matter which you should lay before the council. The question whether the time fixed by the pathmaster is prejudicial to your interest is one which you will have to present to the council for redress. The pathmaster is liable to a penalty of \$10 if he neglects or refuses to do his duty.

Slough or Surface Water—Hiring.

Enquirer, Franklin, Man.: "A has a slough which in high water runs over into his neighbor B's land. A small creek runs out of B's slough through B's farm and down on to C, and then travels on till it reaches another stream. This creek only runs in high water. 1. Can A dig a ditch in the place where the water runs out and let it into B's slough, which is partly on the road allowance. Can B deepen the small creek on his own farm at C's farm against the will of C? A hires B for \$20 per month till after harvest. Can B tire of his job, quit and receive full pay for the time he worked, B starting work in April and working three months?"

Answer.—1. An occupant or owner of land has no right to drain into his neighbor's land the surface water from his own land not flowing in a defined channel. It has been held in a case decided in the Manitoba Courts that the instance you mention comes

under the law as stated above. 2. A having hired for a definite period cannot leave until his contract is fulfilled on his part, without forfeiture of wages.

Hiring.

J. N. W., Crandell, Man.: "A has a boy and B takes him away by offering him more wages. A had him hired for one year for so much wages. The boy was contented to stay until B coaxed him away. What can A do in the matter?"

Answer.—You have a remedy before a magistrate under the Masters' and Servants' Act.

Banking.

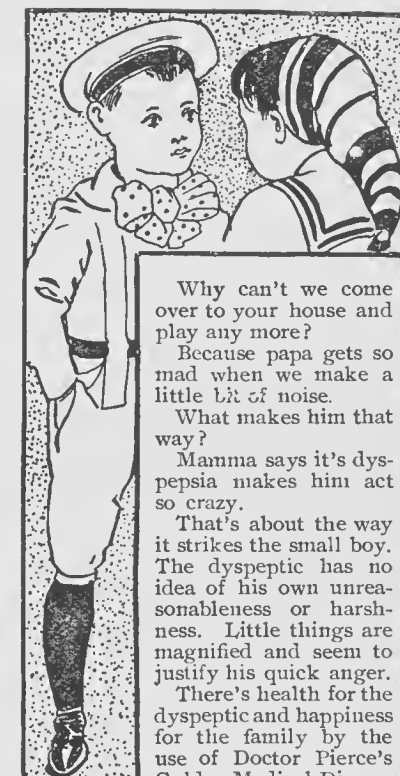
Enquirer, Portage la Prairie, Man.: "1. Can a bank manager take a bonus for himself besides charging a high rate of interest on money borrowed? 2. Can a manager sign a man's name to a cheque without getting power of attorney from him?"

Answer.—1. It is all a matter of agreement. If you have been wronged the courts are open to you. You might represent the matter to the head office of the bank. 2. Yes, if he is properly clothed with authority, either in writing or otherwise.

Criminal Law.

Subscriber: "A lays a criminal information before a magistrate accusing B of breaking into his premises and carrying away (stealing) goods not his own. The case is tried before two magistrates and B is found guilty and committed. The case comes up for trial at the next ensuing assizes and the judge decides that the evidence is not quite sufficient to convict B. 1. Should A or B or the Crown pay the expenses of the magistrate's court? 2. At what stage of proceedings (in such cases) would you decide whether the case is criminal or civil?"

Answer.—1. Before you could establish any claim for damages you would have to show that A falsely, maliciously and without any reasonable cause, caused the plaintiff to be indicted, and to state the trial and acquittal. 2. The charge of theft is purely criminal.



Why can't we come over to your house and play any more?

Because papa gets so mad when we make a little bit of noise.

What makes him that way?

Mamma says it's dyspepsia makes him act so crazy.

That's about the way it strikes the small boy. The dyspeptic has no idea of his own unreasonableness or harshness. Little things are magnified and seem to justify his quick anger.

There's health for the dyspeptic and happiness for the family by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and restores perfect health and strength, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

"I have taken one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and liver complaint," writes Mr. C. M. Wilson, of Yadin College, Davidson Co., N. C. "Have had no bad spells since I commenced taking your medicine—in fact, have not felt like the same man. Before I took the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I could not eat anything without awful distress, but now I can eat anything I wish without having unpleasant feelings."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse and regulate the bowels.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

• The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.
COR. McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR STREET
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50. To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication), \$1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, AUGUST 20, 1902

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

That the crop of the Northwest will be all round one of the heaviest and certainly the largest every reaped, there can be little doubt. That its amount has been considerably exaggerated by irresponsible and imperfectly informed reporters there can also be little doubt. When we are told from London that Canada will have 80,000,000 bushels of wheat to export, we may well pray, "Save us from our friends." Such reports only furnish material which the bears of the wheat pit know only too well how to turn to account.

But even if we adopt a much more sober and reliable estimate of our wheat yield, and if, as seems now likely, the season proves favorable for its safe harvesting, there lies before us one of the most important practical problems that has ever confronted the western farmer.

Good judges say that already, by injudicious exaggeration of our crop prospects, its money value to the producer has been lowered three to five cents a bushel. That may be too severe a view of the situation, but any way it is within the range of possibility that for want of suitable transportation within the next three months the already depressed value of the grain may be cut two or three cents more. Bad roads, the result of excessive rainfall, have this summer made heavy reductions in

the value of a good deal of wheat that if marketed in good condition last April would have brought 10 cents more. Lack of railroad transportation then discouraged farmers at a distance from the elevator from hauling in their wheat, and leaky granaries and bad trails have since made good wheat fit for little else than pig feed. The great and crucial question for the present crisis is how the big crop we hope to reap may reach the world's markets with the least possible delay. Last year it was only by the generous assistance given by the Northern Pacific to the C. N. R. that even worse consequences were averted. This year we must rely entirely on the resources of our own railroads, and for both dealers and farmers the great question will be, How can they carry out the undertaking with which they propose to grapple? No sane man expects them to carry out more than a reasonable proportion of the grand total available for export. If they could do so the sudden dumping of 50,000,000 bushels of such wheat as ours on the world's markets would do more to precipitate a worse collapse in wheat values here than would be likely to result from a more deliberate rate of shipment.

Let us try to draft an outline of what it is feasible to expect in the way of transportation within the ten or twelve

that Fort William cannot handle the cars fast enough to return enough empty cars to do its share of the work. It has only two out of its three elevators in going order, and when will the third be able to do its share of the needful work? We are told that the company have paid heavy premiums to make sure of delivery of scores of new engines to push through the big contract awaiting them, but there is no account of the number of old ones that have gone to the scrap heap. Hauling power is, in their estimation, the most important factor in the problem, and so it must be for with the best possibilities for loading and abundance of cars it is mainly on speedy transport and equally speedy unloading that the job can possibly be put through.

It will do no harm to look back over the last year's achievements of the C.P. R. Their biggest week's deliveries at Fort William was 1,335,000 bushels and their average for 90 days about 170 cars a day, averaging 850 bushels. It is manifest that there must be an immense expansion of working power, fine weather and special good fortune if the C. P. R. is to justify its efforts to secure the lion's share of our western traffic. And the greater its confidence in its resources are the greater will be the shame if it fail us in the hour of need.

Volunteers Wanted.

We make The Nor'-West Farmer. Our friends must do the rest. We are speaking now of circulation. Hundreds of representative men throughout Western Canada are already acting in the capacity of subscription agents for The Nor'-West Farmer. A large majority of these are men of substance and means whom we are proud to number among our active well-wishers. As a rule they are men who would scorn the idea of soliciting subscriptions for any periodical for pay. They tell us that they consider it a pleasure, and in one sense a duty, to do everything in their power towards promoting the circulation of The Nor'-West Farmer. Why? Simply because they feel that they are rendering a real service to the district in which they reside when they place the paper regularly in the hands of their friends and neighbors. In brief, they believe that The Nor'-West Farmer is worthy not merely of the passive support given by the men who subscribe for it, but that it is entitled to their active, aggressive help in securing new subscriptions. The disinterested efforts of such men have built up The Nor'-West Farmer's circulation within the past few years from 5,000 to 15,000!

We ought to add 10,000 new readers this fall. This will round out the list to an even 25,000. Will not those who believe The Farmer is doing a good work put themselves in correspondence with the publishers at once with a view towards co-operating in bringing about this result? The list can easily be increased to this extent by a very little effort all along the line. It is very generally conceded that the paper is clean, carefully edited, well printed, nicely illustrated, and that it represents to-day the best value obtainable for the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada in the whole field of agricultural journalism.

If there is no agent in your district, write us for terms, list of premiums to agents, free sample copies, etc. If there is an agent in your community, why not co-operate with him this fall in adding materially to our list? The publishers respectfully solicit correspondence upon this point from all who are willing to co-operate in the twenty-five thousand campaign now being inaugurated. Any desired information can be had on application.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,

P. O. Box 1310, WINNIPEG, Man.

Cor. McDermot and Arthur Sts.

weeks during which fall shipments may reasonably be expected to reach eastern markets by water carriage. Looking to the whole environment of the situation, it might be satisfactory to the bulk of our products and grain handlers if 25 or 30 million bushels are put through the Fort William and Port Arthur elevators before the close of navigation. Allowing for inevitable contingencies and for the delay in shipping caused by the absorption of farmers in the task of cutting and threshing, we cannot count on more than ten weeks of continuous service till lake navigation closes. To market the above means close to 3,000 cars per week. Taking in Sundays it still means over 400 cars per day. Can our two roads do so much? As a matter of fact the C. N. R. has never yet tried to do its reasonable proportion of that traffic. Its road bed is practically only half tested. Any day a heavily laden train may drop into a muskeg and traffic be blocked for a week or two. Such was the early and oft repeated experience of the C. P. R. and its rival has no guarantee of immunity from similar catastrophes.

Manifestly it is to the C. P. R. that we must look to do the heaviest part of the work. Well informed men allege

There is another and a very simple point of view. There are in all over 250, perhaps nearer 300, shipping points at which wheat is delivered to the C. P. R. Two cars a day at each point is not an unreasonable average of service to call for. That means over 500 cars daily to be run in, loaded and put on the road again.

All things considered, the prospects of pleasant sailing in our wheat deliveries for the next four months are not bright.

SHEEP VS. CATTLE.

Dispatches from the Northwestern States of the Union recently received tell a dreadful tale of devastation and bloodshed committed by owners and employees of large cattle ranches where public feeling upon the old cattle vs. sheep controversy has become so acute that extreme measures such as these were resorted to. The outrages and excesses referred to, involving the murder of several human beings and the destruction of thousands of sheep, were the outcome of the settlement of ranges hitherto solely occupied by large cattle concerns who had gradually come to

regard these vast tracts of grazing lands as their exclusive property and resented the determined advances of the aggressive flock masters.

Our interest in these deplorable events ought to go beyond their value as news items of a sensational character. We should be brought to realize that we have a cattle vs. sheep problem at home which it would be well for us to ponder over. It is safe to state that the old adage, "Prevention is better than cure," is peculiarly applicable in such cases. The feeling has been at white heat in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and other States for many years. Appeal after appeal has been made to Washington, both by cattlemen and flock masters, to have the grazing laws adjusted to the peculiar conditions prevailing in each State, but a deaf ear has been turned to all such propositions and the ghastly result of a vacillating policy in dealing with the administration of the public domain across the line is now written in prominent characters with the life blood of innocent men in every portion of the ranching country. The Nor'-West Farmer can only express the fervent hope that the disgraceful history of these unjustifiable murders and wanton destruction of valuable property may not repeat itself in Canada and bring in its train a blot upon our good name which will be difficult to remove.

Yet, nothing has so far occurred to lead one to believe that we will be spared the disgrace incidental to such occurrences. The situation in Western Assiniboia and to some extent, Southern Alberta, is exactly identical to the state of affairs in the Western States when they were still at our stage of settlement. Earnest representations have been made to the Ottawa Government from time to time by both parties to the dispute, and they have met just exactly the same apathetic official attitude on the part of our "authorities" as characterized the United States Government in its dealings with this vexed question.

It is readily admitted that it is difficult for outsiders to properly "size up" the situation and appreciate its gravity and the temptation to the authorities of allowing the matter to rest, as long as no very serious complications have arisen, is also strong. It is an ugly question to deal with effectively, from a political standpoint. The Government is bound to deal harshly and arbitrarily with a large number of law abiding citizens, if it endeavors to draw any dividing line between sheep districts and cattle districts, vested interests will also have to be reckoned with; but, while all that may be true, it is equally certain that the question is one that must be settled sooner or later and delaying the day only intensifies the difficulties in the way, multiplies vested interests and complicates matters generally.

In justice to the Department of the Interior we desire to state that an attempt was made in June, 1901, to probe the controversy to the bottom. A commissioner was appointed to take evidence and make a report, who held a meeting at Medicine Hat, where many prominent cattle and sheep breeders were present. There, however, the matter ended. No report was ever published and the commissioners' recommendations, if indeed any were made, were never acted on. The evidence submitted at the meeting referred to was, as might be expected, of a most contradictory nature, and would certainly be perplexing to anyone not acquainted with range conditions. Possibly a mistake was made in appointing a commissioner devoid of practical experience in live stock matters. It is now understood that another commissioner has been appointed to look into and report upon the question and The Nor'-West Farmer is inclined to believe that the Department has made a happier choice this time and sincerely hopes that this important dispute will be dealt with promptly and in a broad and statesman-like manner, no matter what the political consequences may be. Delay is fatal.

TERRITORIAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Complaints are heard all over the West about the "locking-up" process in connection with the school lands. A sale was held last year which proved most satisfactory, but it is argued that there are hundreds of school sections all through the country that are required to accommodate incoming settlement and that people are prepared to pay prices for the land if put up for sale. We do not agree with the policy of holding any portion of the public domain for fancy prices. Even from a standpoint of school fund revenue, the taxes paid by actual settlers more than counterbalances any slight loss that might be sustained in disposing of these lands before the very crest of high values has been reached.

Another argument in favor of selling is the present tendency on the part of residents upon adjoining lands exercising all the privileges of ownership of school lands without contributing anything therefor. Hundreds of acres of vacant school lands have been broken up and cultivated during recent years, and, in many cases, afterwards abandoned. They are now overgrown with noxious weeds and constitute a menace to the whole neighborhood, besides being a continual source of expense to the local authorities. Those school lands that are being continuously worked are farmed in the most slovenly manner possible, consistent with fairly satisfactory financial returns; as a result such lands are depreciating in value instead of increasing.

While The Nor'-West Farmer is most anxious to see the school lands administered so as to yield the largest possible revenue to the school endowment fund and thus lighten the burden of the taxpayers, we have no hesitation in stating that the public interest would best be served by putting up for sale during the coming fall, at a reasonable upset price, every section of school lands in the settled parts of the Territories. The time is particularly ripe for such a move.

PRODUCER AND THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

In the April 5th issue of The Nor'-West Farmer there appeared an article on "Unsatisfactory Export Prices for Wheat and Suggested Remedies." In this article we endeavored to set forth the reasons why Duluth wheat was selling at that time for five cents more per bushel than Manitoba wheat. The general impression throughout the country was that the reason for the lower value of our wheat was due to adulteration on the way over to England. Knowing the value of our own wheat when properly graded it was only natural for farmers to think that if the British miller could be shown the superiority of our wheat as actually grown, it would open his eyes to its superiority and cause him to insist upon getting it unadulterated. In that article we criticized the proposition of sending car lots of our grades of wheat to England to be ground and baked to show the English miller the superiority of our flour. The reason we gave for this was that the English miller has his rolls set to grind a mixture of wheat and not any one straight grade, and that anyway there was not sufficient Manitoba wheat shipped to enable the millers to run a straight grade for any length of time if they wanted to.

Our position was vigorously assailed by "Producer" in a subsequent issue, in which he contended that the Western Grain Growers' Association had never proposed such a shipment as we criticized and that such criticism was hardly expected from The Nor'-West Farmer. "Producer" has since called upon us personally and the whole question under discussion was thoroughly gone over in a way that cannot be done through the paper. As a result of our conference we find the discussion in our columns has been somewhat at cross

purposes; therefore, to clear this up we want to say frankly that our criticism of the grinding and baking proposition was directed not specially against the proposition of the Western Grain Growers' Association, but against others of the same nature made by parties nearer home. The proposition handled by Dr. Saunders and Professor Shutt was very distinctly before our mind in that connection. The proposition of the Western Grain Growers' Association was for 500-bushel samples of the different grades of our wheat for the purposes of comparison by the English millers with the grain as it arrives in England through the ordinary channels of trade.

These are two different propositions altogether, and we cannot very well see how they have been confounded, for nowhere in the first article is the name of the Western Grain Growers' Association mentioned. If "Producer" has read this meaning into our article other members of the association may have done the same; therefore, we make this explanation. We have no desire to belittle the association because we are in entire sympathy with its main object—the securing for the farmer the best possible value for his produce. If we have injured the association or its work in any way, it has been unwittingly on our part and very far from our intention.

FARMERS, WAKE UP!

In our last issue attention was called to the plan adopted by the Government and the railway for the distribution of men intended for the harvest field. Instead of the men being allowed to go out in whatever direction they liked they will this year be stopped in Winnipeg and ticketed out to certain points where help is needed, thus avoiding congestion at any point. Help will only be sent out on application, and farmers must bestir themselves. In the Territories farmers are more likely to miss securing help unless they register their names with their station agent. The Territorial Department of Agriculture has issued the following circular letter:—

Grain growers throughout Assiniboia are running a serious risk of not obtaining a sufficient number of harvest hands to remove the crop, owing to the apathy displayed by the vast majority of farmers in failing to register their applications for men at the railway stations. Inquiries at the various offices reveal the fact that in most cases only three or four farmers have actually taken the trouble to utilize the machinery provided by the Territorial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to enable the authorities to properly place the incoming harvesters. It will be well for farmers requiring help to thoroughly understand that all harvesters will be ticketed as far as Winnipeg only, and will then be forwarded to points where the Government employment register indicates that men are required.

Every effort has been made by the Railway Company and the Government to "help the farmers help themselves" in the matter of securing sufficient assistance to remove their crops safely and expeditiously. Those who fail to profit by this organization are entitled to but little sympathy. The most deplorable feature of the situation is, however, that the careless and apathetic actually injure those who have had foresight enough to register their applications, by keeping a large number of harvesters out of the districts and thus deliberately inviting a scramble for those few who are sent in, which inevitably must result in unduly increasing the cost of labor not alone to themselves but to everybody else. Farmers, wake up and protect your interests!

PROSPECTS FOR HARVESTERS.

At one time it was thought that the outlook for securing a large number of harvesters to take off this year's crop

was none too bright. This was because labor has been scarce in the East, and wages therefore good. However, the news of our big crop, the rapid settlement of the country by Americans, the stories of the large amount of money being invested by Americans and the boom that is on have all tended to rouse the people of the East. As we go to press word comes that the first of the excursion trains has left the Maritime provinces, bringing with it 3,000 harvesters. This augurs well for us getting our supply. But we may well stop and ask how long can this be done? The transportation of 20,000 harvesters is a big tax on the railway. Not only that, but the Western farmer is running a big risk, each year it is going to be more difficult to secure sufficient help to take off the harvest. What if he cannot obtain the necessary help? It will come to that some day. What is the farmer to do then?

LOOK OUT FOR TYPHOID.

There is considerable risk this year of cases of typhoid and diphtheria occurring through the use of water from wells dug in low-lying situations. Three months ago surface water from sloughs and dung heaps was finding its way into many such wells. It is now about time for the poisonous quality of such water to develop itself, and we expect before long to have to record the result in the sickness, perhaps death, of members of families using such water. We ran across a worthy farmer the other day who is reduced to a team of oxen, because all his horses have died in consequence of using that kind of water.

GOOD RIPENING CONDITIONS

As we go to press the reports from all over the West show that the weather conditions have been favorable for ripening. Here and there showers have done a lot of good, but at other places the rains have lodged a good deal of the heavy grain. Considerable of it will not rise again and will thus add greatly to the work of cutting. Harvesting commenced last week along the international boundary, and will be general this week.

—It is reported that natural gas has been struck in a well at Carievale, Assa.

—The narrow-gauge road between Lethbridge and Great Falls, Montana, is being made into a standard gauge.

—The criminal statistics for the year ending September 30, 1901, show a decrease of crime in Manitoba and a slight increase in the Territories.

—Mr. and Mrs. Noble, of Oxbow, Assa., had the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding recently. There were six sons and five daughters present, besides a host of family friends.

—The profits of the United States steel corporation have paid a dividend of 15% on their watered stock of \$200,000,000. The profits are \$30,000,000 on an actual outlay of \$25,000,000, or a return of 125%.

—It is reported that a special order has been put into the car shops of the C.P.R. at Montreal for the construction of 500 cars to be used in carrying this year's western wheat crop. These shops have hitherto been used only for building passenger cars.

—So serious has the strike in the Pennsylvania coal district become that the price of coal is expected to soar this winter. New York is looking to pay \$14 a ton. Montreal is meeting her shortage by importing from Wales. The first shipment has arrived.

—Dr. Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, has been appointed by the executors of the late Cecil Rhodes' will to prepare a plan for

the allotment of the scholarships provided for in the will. He will make a tour of the British colonies, ascertaining the views of local authorities and report thereon. On this report will be based the rules and regulations governing the scholarships.

—There is a possibility that when the British Parliament meets next October the embargo against landing Canadian steers in British ports may be removed. The high price of beef, combined with the proven healthiness of Canadian cattle, may together lead to this desirable result.

—At a recent meeting of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association at Brandon the financial result of this year's exhibition was made known. The report is that the fair has been as successful financially as in other respects, the showing being far ahead of any previous year in the history of the association. The directors are preparing for a distinct advance for next year.

—The Iowa Agricultural College has had a serious loss in the death of its president, W. H. Beardshear, at the age of 52. Overwork was the principal cause of his too early death. As one of his critics remarked, he was always bringing his reserves to the front. His great ambition was to have Iowa and its agricultural college always to the front and he was conspicuously successful in attaining what he aimed at.

—Brandon College, under the able management of Principal McDiarmid, will open its next session on October 1st. The course of studies, besides arts and theology, will include a business and stenographic class. The central position of this institution as well as the high reputation of its teachers must make it a special attraction to all young people of the district round Brandon as well as to students from other districts.

—Evidently Wisconsin is afraid an advertisement of the possibilities of Western Canada at the State fair will draw away too many people, hence the usual exhibit of the Immigration Department will not be allowed space this year. The business men of Milwaukee, where the show is held, have decided to offer accommodation for the exhibit. They are going to have it anyway, because they are interested in this Western country.

—A special commission of the Russian Government has recommended the construction of a railroad from the interior of Transcaucasia to the Persian frontier. Russia would like this road continued across Persia to the Persian gulf, so as to give the product of her fertile prairies an outlet to the sea. Other European nations will prevent her securing this as long as they can, because it means the making of her interior.

—The American Insurance Press has just published a list with particulars of the numerous fire insurance companies that have gone out of existence within the last 25 years in the United States. Nearly 1,200 with paid-up cash capitals have gone under, besides many mutual companies. The popular idea is that such societies make lots of money for their shareholders, but oppressive laws and severe losses by fire have together been the death of that long list of insurance companies.

—To show how steadily the feeding of good beef cattle is creeping northward the sale by the stock firm of Lee & Prentice, of Vermillion, South Dakota, may be cited as an example. Ten years ago stock feeding anywhere else in Dakota than on the ranges was unknown. This firm has within the last eight weeks sold off their own big ranch nearly 1,000 head of fat cattle, finished on corn, most of which brought \$100 each. Mr. Lee, the senior partner in this firm, was at one time governor of the State.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Experience With Fall Wheat.

Frederick Simpson & Bro., Red Deer, Alta., write, under date of August 12th:—"Having noticed E. Carswell's report of his fall wheat at Penhold being a failure, we would like to say that ours at present looks very well and promises a good yield, the ears being well filled and the field is just commencing to turn color. We have 23 acres of Dawson's Golden Chaff, and 23 acres of Kansas Red wheat as an experiment. The Dawson's Golden Chaff promises at present to be a far better crop than the Kansas Red. They were both sown Aug. 10th, 1901, side by side on new land broken in June. It was in an exposed position, with the result that it was bare of snow nearly the whole of the winter. We would be very interested to hear how fall wheat has done with others."

Note.—The Edmonton Bulletin gives the following account in a recent issue:—"On August the 19th of last year, R. Sheppard, a farmer located about two miles south of Strathcona, sowed some fall wheat of the hard variety procured from the Dowling Milling Company."

"In the spring Mr. Sheppard was so much disappointed at his field and being satisfied in his own mind that the attempt to raise fall wheat was a failure, on the 20th of April he harrowed the land and sowed flax. To his great surprise, when growth commenced, he found an equal showing of both wheat and flax, and each of excellent quality. Samples of both were cut on the 7th of August and sent to the Strathcona fair. Mr. Sheppard appears to have been unfortunate with regard to his experiments, for as soon as this patch of wheat looked promising, a bunch of cattle broke in and cropped it well down. In spite of these drawbacks the wheat now stands breast high, and with ordinary conditions, will be ready to cut in two weeks. By appearances the yield will be profitable in both wheat and flax. The sample of flax exhibited was recommended by the judges for first prize. Mr. Sheppard gave the above information for the benefit of his brother farmers and urges them not to be discouraged by an apparent lack of growth in the early spring. He also advises seeding early in August."

A Red Deer Subscriber writes: "No doubt many were induced to try Dawson's Golden Chaff by the valuable article on fall wheat which appeared in The Nor-West Farmer last year, on page 531. As harvest and seeding are close upon us, there are two important points not mentioned in that article, viz., how much seed has it been found best to sow per acre (reckoned before bluestoning); and secondly, should this wheat be cut a little on the green side or left till fully ripe to give the best sample? Is it liable to shell?"

Note.—We have no precise information on the points noted, but presume that 13 bushels of seed will do and the crop should not be cut green. Let it get firm in the berry.

Losses From Hail.

Jos. Cornell, manager of the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., Wawanesa, writes: "It seems to be the prevailing opinion that there has been no damage to growing crops in Manitoba this season from hail, but I can assure you that such is not the case. There have been no very disastrous storms, but we have paid losses in the following districts on account of hail which fell on the dates named:—

"June 16th—Manitou, Somerset and Miami.
"July 5th—Boissevain and Miami.
"July 13th—Souris and Pierson.
"July 15th—Roland and Morden.
"July 16th—Rapid City.
"July 21st—Glenboro.
"July 23rd—Holmfeld and Killarney.
"July 29th—Newdale, Strathclair and Shoal Lake.

"Aug. 5th—Portage la Prairie.
"Aug. 8th—Hamiota.
"Aug. 9th—North of Glenboro.
"We have advice of losses north of Brandon yesterday (Sunday, August 17th) and there are, no doubt, more to hear from. The storm on July 5th also did considerable damage between Brandon and Souris, but we were not interested to any extent in that district. With insurance all over the province we cannot expect other than that we will be in every hailstorm that occurs. We would not like our patrons to think that all the premiums they are paying to us is clear profit. I would be glad if you would use this information in your next issue, and I might say that we hear very little about these hailstorms for the reason that a number of people affected are insured and have no cause for complaint, while the others say nothing because they feel sore at not having insured."

Fall Plowing.

Subscriber, Carnduff, Assa.: "Is it best to harrow fall plowing as soon as plowed or leave it rough over winter? The field I in-

tend to plow this fall is a clay loam, last year's breaking and hacketting."

Answer.—By all means harrow. If left as it has been turned over the land will get much drier in winter and be far too dry for the seed next spring. By giving two rounds of the harrow, you will help to save all the moisture there is in the land. Our main fear is that the land may prove too dry for fall plowing. Sometimes a heavy stubble collects lots of snow, which melts and goes into the ground in spring, and for such land as yours, clean and new, cultivation after that snow would bring as good crops as if you plowed and the land proves too dry. Try a little both ways and report next summer. Perhaps rolling this fall after the harrow would do good.

Wants Bees.

Subscriber, Ponoka, Alta.: "Can you tell me where and how I can get some bees and at what price? If purchaser has to pay transportation charges, I would like to get them as near here as possible. Do you think it would be profitable here? If anyone can enlighten me on bee culture I should be pleased to be informed."

Answer.—There have been bee keepers in the neighborhood of Edmonton for many years past, and by a notice in the Edmonton papers you could most likely get all the bees you will need to start with. You can get bees in Manitoba, but you would have to pay transportation charges. We would suggest you getting one or more of the following works on bee culture:—The Honey-Bee, by Langstroth, \$1.40; Manual of the Aply, by A. J. Cook, \$1.00, or the ABC of Bee Culture, by A. J. Root, \$1.25. These books can be had from this office. Others have found bee keeping pleasant and profitable work and we see no reason why you should not, once you have gained some knowledge of the industrious little insect.

The above also answers the questions of Buzz, Pilot Mound.

Brome Grass.

Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Sask.: "Would some farmer in Assinibola or Alberta kindly give his experience re growing brome grass, without plowing. I have tried 12 acres this season on a flat, simply disking it, also four acres on breaking, which is a good catch. The idea is, can the expense of breaking and backsetting be saved, and good crops be grown with less labor?"

Answer.—As a general rule the plan of simply disking the native sod, no matter how thoroughly it has been done, does not give a good catch of brome grass in Manitoba, and in some places in the Territories. We would naturally think that this depends some on the nature of the original sod. If it had been pastured a long time so that the grasses were more or less killed out and the sod thin, then simply disking might be successful. If fresh and strong the brome would not get bold. The old sod must be rotted and the tough turf destroyed. We will be pleased to have the experience of those who have been successful in getting a good stand of brome grass by disking the prairie sod.

Springfield District.

Correspondent writes: "On August 14th I enjoyed a pleasant drive in the Municipality of Springfield, east of Winnipeg. The day was fine, the roads smooth and with a good horse in front we bowled along at a lively pace. The farmers in this district are just finishing what has been a very successful hay-time, preparatory to beginning the grain harvest. Meadow grass has been abundant and of good quality, consequently there are a large number of stacks. Some splendid fields of grain are to be seen, quite unsurpassed by any in the province. Some oats, spelt and barley have been cut. The cutting of wheat will not be general before the 20th. Cattle and colts have thrived on the abundant pastures and look well. Outbuildings here and there have been touched up or added to. A number of new machines were also noticed. The market for farm produce is good this summer and prices high, and together with the good crops, there is an air of prosperity among the farmers of Springfield which is pleasing."

Wants Ripe Sand Cherries.

Prof. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, sends us the following appeal, which we gladly put before our readers. He is doing excellent work there in improving native wild fruits and will not forget those who give him a helping hand. Try to send him a sample of your fruit as he desires.

A SEARCH FOR SAND CHERRIES.

Is this plant native with you? The sand cherry is a low bush with narrow, pointed, glossy, willow-like leaves. The fruit varies much in size and quality. We are trying to originate a choice hardy substitute for tame cherries by improving the native sand cherry. The Indian (Sioux) name is "Aoon-ye-ya-pan." The bush is worth improving. I desire to obtain seeds from the most northern limits. Will you kindly help in this matter? Please have some of the fresh fruit (ripe now) picked and sent by mail to N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S.D.

Getting Water Analyzed.

Thos. W. Scott, Meridian, Assa.: "Would you kindly let me know where I can get a sample of water tested as to its fitness for use of stock, also as to best way of sending and what would the cost likely be?"

Answer.—Write to Professor F. T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, asking for particulars and best way to send it. No charge will be made.

Wintering Calves Along With Pigs.

Narcisse Breton, Letellier, Man.: "Being short of space for my cattle, I intend wintering my calves with my pigs. Do you think that the smell of the pigs would have any bad effect on the calves, the apartment being very warm?"

Answer.—If the pigs are kept well supplied with bedding and the pens kept clean we can see no harm in the calves being kept in the same building. Did you ever try a raised bed for pigs? It may be one to two feet above the rest of the floor level, the bottom of rough boards, and a broad board at the edge of the bed. A gangway at one end leads up to the bed. Pigs treated in that way usually evacuate in one corner of the floor and the droppings can be cleaned out weekly or oftener. Pigs that deposit all over naturally make a worse smell than when a method like this is kept in view.

Hedge Fences at Home.

Tyke, Oak River, Man., writes: "I made a trip to England last winter and find that there, the home of the hedge fence, it is going out. I left England when I was but a boy, and my idea of hedges as they grew there was a strong, solid, compact, prickly hedge, one through which it was impossible to negotiate even a pig. But I only found such hedges around gentlemen's pleasure grounds where there were one or more gardeners to keep them in order. The average hedge fence as seen in the fields was a straggling affair filled with stakes, wire, rails, boards, etc., and having a very toggled and unkempt appearance. The hedge fences were being replaced with stone walls in the North of England and by wire and posts in the midland and southern counties, where wall shale is not to be had."

Pure Bred Bulls on the Range.

Wm. F. Cochrane, manager of the Cochrane Ranch Co., Ltd., Macleod, Alta., writes: "In reference to your articles on the use of pure bred bulls, we have always thought that the use of anything else was a great mistake, and it has been our aim to use nothing else since the law was amended enabling us to do so. We put on about 100 head of Galloways, to get a hardy cross in our breeding females, and have been putting direct from Aberdeenshire last winter and brought up together with two from Ill-hurst and five from W. C. Edwards & Co., all straight Scotch. We have now over 200 pure bred bulls on the range."

Small Threshing Outfits.

Subscriber, Sinaluta, Assa.: "I would like to know what success farmers have had with small threshing outfits to do just their own work. I understand there are some farmers in Manitoba using them. I tried last year, but did not get a suitable outfit. We sold it, but consider it would pay best in the end."

Answer.—We would be pleased to have the experience of anyone running a small threshing outfit for their own use. An idea as to the comparative cost of running such an outfit would be valuable—also an estimate of the saving effected.

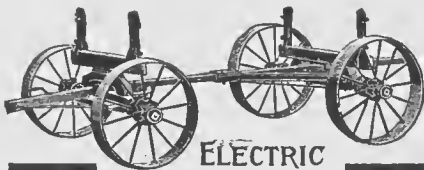
A Correction.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man.: "There is a mistake in your Winnipeg prize list, re Tamworth awards. For 'Herd, boar and 3 western bred females' you place W. L. Trann first. He only had second. I got the red ticket."

Jersey Cattle Wanted.

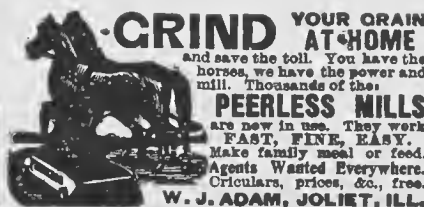
Fred Simpson, Red Deer, Alta.: "Can you supply me with the names of any breeders of pure bred Jersey cattle and grade Jerseys in the Northwest Territories?"

Answer.—We would be pleased if those who are breeding Jerseys would correspond with Mr. Simpson.



Handy Farm Wagons

make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide they do not cut into the ground; the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or stagger spokes. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. White hickory axles, steel hounds. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We make our steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalog. It is free. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 252, QUINCY, ILL.



GRIND YOUR GRAIN AT HOME

and save the toll. You have the horses, we have the power and mill. Thousands of lbs.

PEERLESS MILLS

are now in use. They work FAST, FINE, EASY.

Make family meal or feed. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Circulars, prices, &c., free.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.



Baby enjoys his bath

all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It softens and soothes all skin irritations, keeping it healthy and fresh.

Don't use imitations on Baby.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL.



PLOWING MADE EASY

The Wonder Plow Attachment can be attached to the beam of any plow; regulates depth and width of furrow; saves one-third draft on horses; relieves all labor of man, as you need not hold plow handles to do perfect plowing. 10-year old boy can plow in hardest soil. Agents wanted everywhere. Address at once—

WONDER PLOW CO., HISCOX BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.
Refer all communications for Manitoba and the Northwest to The Western Implement Manufacturing Co., Limited, Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

3 H.P.

GASOLINE ENGINE

\$160.00

Complete with cooling tank, gasoline tank, electric igniter and all fittings. Self contained on iron sub-base. Just the outfit for the farm. Write for booklet.

BURRIDGE & COOPER,
124 Princess St., WINNIPEG

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

Mild climate, no winter to speak of, the best dairymug country in North America. No blizzards, no cyclones, no droughts, no hot winds, no summer frosts, no cloud bursts. Fertile land and good water. The best prices for all kinds of farm produce.

THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing, please refer to this paper.

The KEELEY INSTITUTE

Has Removed to

133 Osborne St., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

The above is the only Genuine Keeley Treatment in Manitoba.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS

1880 to 1902—More than 300,000 permanent cures. Visitors welcome.

Take Fort Rouge, Broadway or Park Line Cars.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

The Grain-Shipping Situation.

W. A. Robinsou, Elva, Man., writes: "In fulfilment of agreement somewhat solemnly entered into on the Winnipeg Exhibition grounds recently, I take this opportunity of occupying a portion of your valuable space with some remarks upon the above subject. In doing so you will allow me, by way of introduction, to congratulate the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories upon having in The Nor-West Farmer a champion so true to their interests that it has on at least one occasion run the risk of a libel suit in defending what it felt convinced was the best interests of the farmer. While this is true in reference to the hedge fence question, the opinion appears to prevail among western grain growers that you are a considerable distance from the 'danger' line in this regard in dealing with the grain shipping and elevator question. An impression seems to be abroad among farmers that you could do much more effective work in their interests if you would move your guns a little nearer the enemy's position—aim a trifle less obliquely and endeavor to avoid bursting so much shell over the heads of the so-called 'demagogues' who have been for years earnestly fighting in the front ranks for the farmer's just rights in the sale and shipment of his grain.

"There may be room for some difference of opinion in many cases as to when an agricultural journal should leave the position of advocate of the farmers' interests and assume that of judge reviewing both sides of the question at issue, but in this particular instance there is only one justifiable position for such journal to take, viz.: to advocate the complete restoration of the farmers' shipping rights as originally prevailed in common law, thus giving him the privilege of selling his grain to the highest bidder in a free, open, competitive market. All the hardships, privations, impositions and wrongs suffered by the farmers in the disposal of their grain have arisen through an unwarranted invasion of their shipping rights by an illegal, unjust and heartless agreement made some years ago between a railway monopoly of the first part and a grain combine of the second part. Until these shipping rights are fully restored (not in legal enactment alone, but in actual practice) and the railway companies forced to provide free of charge shipping facilities for the farmers' grain after the same manner as such accommodation is afforded to shippers of other goods, there can be only one side to this question for any fair-minded man to take, to say nothing about the position of an agricultural paper on the subject. It will be time enough to consider the other side when the farmer has been placed upon an equal footing with other shippers, not before.

"I am aware that a good deal of sympathy is endeavored to be created for the railway companies on account of the rapid development of the agricultural resources of the West and the consequent increase from year to year in the labor of transporting the grain to a foreign market. This peculiar manifestation of sympathy is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it is not often, if ever, applied to any other line of business under similar circumstances. Whoever heard of a merchant getting the sympathy of the community because his business was increasing to such an extent that he was compelled to enlarge his store? Whoever heard of a drayman receiving a vote of condolence because his carrying trade had grown to such volume that he was forced to purchase another team and dray to meet the demands of traffic? Whoever knew of even an agricultural paper sympathizing with a poor farmer because he was so unfortunate as to have a yield of wheat that demanded a double force to take care of it? Generally speaking, business men are only too glad to meet the increased volume of trade with an outlay for current expense that will enable them to properly handle the increased business and as a rule there is more profit proportionately with the increased trade added than under the previous conditions. This being the case and taking into consideration the fact that the freight rate remains about the same as when the railways were doing much less business, I am led to think that they should be receiving our congratulations instead of our sympathy in being called upon to largely increase their rolling stock and shipping facilities. It is hard to account for this expression of sympathy for the unfortunate overtaxed transportation companies. Perhaps it is the natural outcome of a generous public being mentally fed too long with food made by a railway press.

"For a score of years past a subsidized press and partisan political eloquence have endeavored to instill into the minds of the western farmers a generous forgiving spirit toward the railway companies that has enabled them to some considerable degree to overlook extortionate traffic rates, meagre shipping accommodation, unscrupulous avarice of the elevator monopoly and kindred impositions. Even to this day there will be found a man or two in each township ready with the time worn exclamation of gratitude: 'Where would we be to-day if it wasn't for the C. P. R.?' When I remember the kingdoms of real estate, the constructed roads, the millions of dollars in subsidy, the exemptions from taxation, the powers to issue stock, the bonding privileges freely bestowed upon this ungrateful corporation, and the extortionate traffic rates paid into their coffers by the struggling settlers on the prairie while enduring all the hardships incidental to pioneer life, I am forced to the conclusion that the alternative interrogation more correctly indicates the true situation? 'Where would the C. P. R. be to-day were it not for the people of this country and especially of the western portion of it?' We found them in financial obscurity—we have made them 'millionaires' by our gifts alone;

we found them private citizens of the industrial or commercial class—we have made them the nucleus of a Canadian aristocracy; we found them our servants—we have made them our masters; we found them humble subjects of His Majesty—we have made them our rulers. The House of Commons at Ottawa passes a law to-day allowing farmers to load wheat direct into cars—the House of Lords at Montreal restores the measure to-morrow by a simple 'order-in-council' flashed over the wires to their agents: 'No more cars to farmers.' That settles it; the highest power in the land hath spoken.

"My advice to the western farmer is to let any sympathy and charity that you may be asked to extend to the railway corporations just go to seed on your own farms for a few years. You will need it all right at home long before you will be able to deliver this country from the iron grip of a railway oligarchy. In the days gone by when common carriers were the servants of the public they were obliged to move goods promptly as demanded by the people, but at the present time in this country it looks seriously as if, from now on, the nations' goods were to be moved as it suits the convenience of the railway corporations, and such rolling stock is to be provided as can be kept continuously employed the year round. No doubt it is only a matter of time when we will be feeling thankful for even that much consideration. How long will such conditions continue? It remains for the western farmers to say. They can rest assured that the C. P. R. company will persist in pushing their encroachments upon the farmers' rights up to the line that divides the latter's patient endurance from their active resistance, so that the sooner this resistance is put into efficient operation the better for the farmer.

"An elevator system has been provided for the purpose of saving rolling stock for this company and through the luituquous methods that have prevailed in the operation of this system the farmers of the West have lost up to date some \$25,000,000. Think of it, ye tillers of the soil, \$25,000,000 taken out of your pockets in order to save this millionaire producing corporation the legitimate expenditure of perhaps \$2,000,000 in rolling stock. Behold the humiliating spectacle on exhibition last season when you were asked to sustain a loss variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 because it suited the convenience of a railway company with a surplus of \$11,000,000 on hand to neglect or refuse to furnish rolling stock on their lines adequate to the demands of traffic. Some argue that the company has not been financially able to supply the necessary cars to take care of the farmers' wheat without the elevator system, but they appear to have plenty of funds for other purposes outside of railroading entirely. They have money for a fleet of steamers on the lakes; money for a steamboat system on the Pacific ocean; money for a fast service on the Atlantic; money for hotels, mines, smelters, farms; money for property in foreign lands and for a royal train of palace cars at home, but nothing to speak of to provide box cars for that portion of their line from which they derive their largest profits.

"Pending the establishment by the railway companies of a system for receiving the farmers' grain free of charge to the shipper, either by supplying grain cars promptly, or in their absence, warehouse accommodation, I would strongly recommend the following line of action to the grain growers of Manitoba and the Territories:—

"(a) The organization of a grain growers' association at every shipping point in the wheat growing districts of the West.

"(b) The determined resolve on the part of every farmer not to sell his grain until he gets it 'on track.' It is folly for a farmer to sell by the wagon load wheat that he has raised by the carload, at a sacrifice, which last year in many cases amounted to 10c. per bushel between the street price and track figures, or as a neighbor of mine puts it, a difference of 10c. between the price on the north side and that on the south side of the elevator. The excessive dockage added would make this margin as high as 13c. to 15c. per bushel. With the bill of lading, inspection certificate and outturn in your hands you can sell to any one between your shipping point and Liverpool. With uien prepared to handle your grain on a margin of 3c. per bushel you have no call to deal with others who want from 10c. to 15c. per bushel profit.

"(c) Maintain your very reasonable right (seeing that you are either doing the work yourself or paying for its being done) to put your grain into the cars in the cheapest possible manner. It is the climax of impudence for the railway companies to dictate to you an expensive method of loading grain while you are paying for the work done and not they. They themselves would not submit to such dictation at the hands of an outsider, no, not for an hour.

"(d) Exercise your legal rights under the Grain Act, secure adequate loading platforms at every station. Use them to the fullest extent possible and leave the elevator system to their particular friends, the grain combine and the railway companies.

"(e) Whatever method is adopted for getting the grain into cars it is very important that the farmers control the means employed.

"(f) Should trouble arise in maintaining your rights, take united action to establish them. In this contest you can be assured that your neighbors' grievance to-day will doubtless be yours to-morrow. By helping him you help yourself."

A String of Questions.

H. W. H., Macleod, Alta.: "1. Do you consider a diet of butcher's offal fed to sows running on green feed and pasture would be injurious to sows heavy in pig and liable to affect their offspring? If so, how long before they pig should offal be discontinued? 2. Can

a faster record be made on a turf track or on ice by the same horse, and would the energy expended to draw the sulky be much less on ice than on turf track? 3. At what age are sows mature enough to breed? 4. What age can a young boar be put to a few sows to have healthy offspring?"

Answer.—1. General experience shows that such feed is quite safe, because a pig is practically omnivorous and can with profit use such a mixture. It is said sows so fed don't eat their pigs. 2. The ice track is the best and easiest running. 3. About nine months old is a good time to breed the young sow. 4. Skilled breeders avoid using a young hog, both for the sake of the offspring and his own future usefulness. Let him be 10 to 12 months old before he starts.

Experiments at Pilot Mound.

Subscriber, Pilot Mound, Man.: "I was looking over some back numbers of The Nor-West Farmer the other day and I came across an estimate of the average yields for the Province of Manitoba and for the Northwest Territories, which the subsequent figures (official) proved to be nearly correct. Could you give me any idea as to what the average of the province is likely to be in wheat, oats, and barley this year?"

"In this district the grain is very good, better, I think, than last year, but fully two weeks later, which is a serious drawback. Some of the wheat is slightly rusted. We have a piece ourselves on backsetting which I am afraid is going to be practically worthless, it is not very rusty, but appears to be very soft in the straw and head. I have no idea of the reason, as it was sowed very early, in fact, the first that we sowed.

"We tried sowing clover this year. We mixed white Dutch and red clover together. I am afraid the red will winter kill, but the white will be all right as it is already in blossom and will probably seed on the ground. We also sowed some tares (imported), which are growing well, but have not yet flowered. A three pound sample of Paragon peas (Experimental Farm) have grown to an enormous height, but are not fruiting very rapidly, probably on account of the land being too rich. We have sown an acre of spelt, which I think is going to give something large in the way of yield. In the garden we were troubled with cut worms in the spring. They destroyed all our early grown vegetables, but the late grown seeds have made very rapid growth and are looking very well at this date."

Answer.—For probable yields this year, see our Field Department. We are pleased to hear about your experiments.

Government Hail Insurance.

A Farmer Who Takes Time to Think, Macdonald, Man., writes:—"At this season of the year every farmer feels a certain amount of nervousness on account of the danger of

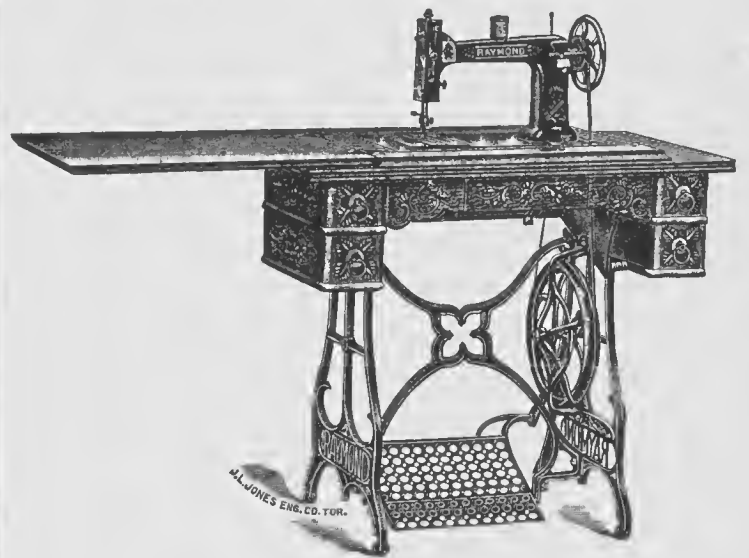
hailstorm, not that they are very prevalent in this country, but you cannot tell where they may strike; and those having crops in their way stand to suffer seriously, and owing to the sparseness of settlers and other reasons, the cost of hail insurance up to the present has been so great that it has not been satisfactory to the farmers. The success of an agricultural country like Manitoba depends altogether on the success of the farmers. Fifty years ago the land was quite as fertile and there was the same clear sun and generous rains as now, but at that time land in Manitoba was practically worth nothing. Why? Because there were no farmers. Some people tell us it is the railways that have increased the value of land in this country. As well say that the teams and wagons that moved the settlers in should get the credit of the increase in value. Nothing of the kind, the railways are only a part of the machinery that farmers bring to their assistance in their great work of feeding the world. The fact remains that it is the settler who increases the value of all land, and it is unfair that he should have to take all the chances of hailstorms when those who hold vacant land profit by his success equally with him. The fair way would be for the government to levy a small rate on all land in the province to form a hail insurance fund which would guarantee all grain growers against loss of their seed and labor in case they were struck by hail. This could be done through the municipal machinery with no expense, except in adjusting claims. In this way a very small fraction of a rate on all the land in the province would provide a fund that would be ample. That would be encouraging the settlers to put forth greater efforts and would be an inducement to those holding vacant land to cultivate more of it. Why should a settler have to take all the risk when he shares his success with those who hold vacant lands? It is a game of 'heads I win and tails you lose' against the settler. Farmers, if you think that would be a good act you can get it by voting for it—vacant land has no votes—as the Irishman who was driven out of the gravel pit by the steam shovel said: 'You can puff and snort, but you can't vote.' Adopt the referendum and five per cent. of the electors can demand a vote on the question."

Enforcing the Rules.

Subscriber, Portage la Prairie, Man.: "1. Whose duty is it to see that the rules governing a plowing match are carried out before the prizes are awarded? 2. Does a society have to supply their secretary with the stationery?"

Answer.—The judges are the proper parties to see that each contestant plows the full amount of land. If a winner does not do so a protest is in order. 2. If a society has any money at all the secretary should have his stationery, but many a secretary performs the duties of the office and supplies his own stationery, all gratis.

What is in a Name?



Ask a woman who runs a sewing machine what the name means to her machine.

"RAYMOND"

The name of the Raymond Sewing Machine has been a household word for the past forty years. Every invention to improve the standard of a sewing machine has been embodied in the Raymond. The 1902 Raymond has reached the highest perfection to be obtained in a sewing machine. The Raymond is a Canadian machine manufactured in Guelph, Ont., guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction by a reliable manufacturer, which is an advantage over other machines on the market. If you have a Raymond machine forty years old you can procure repairs for it at once.

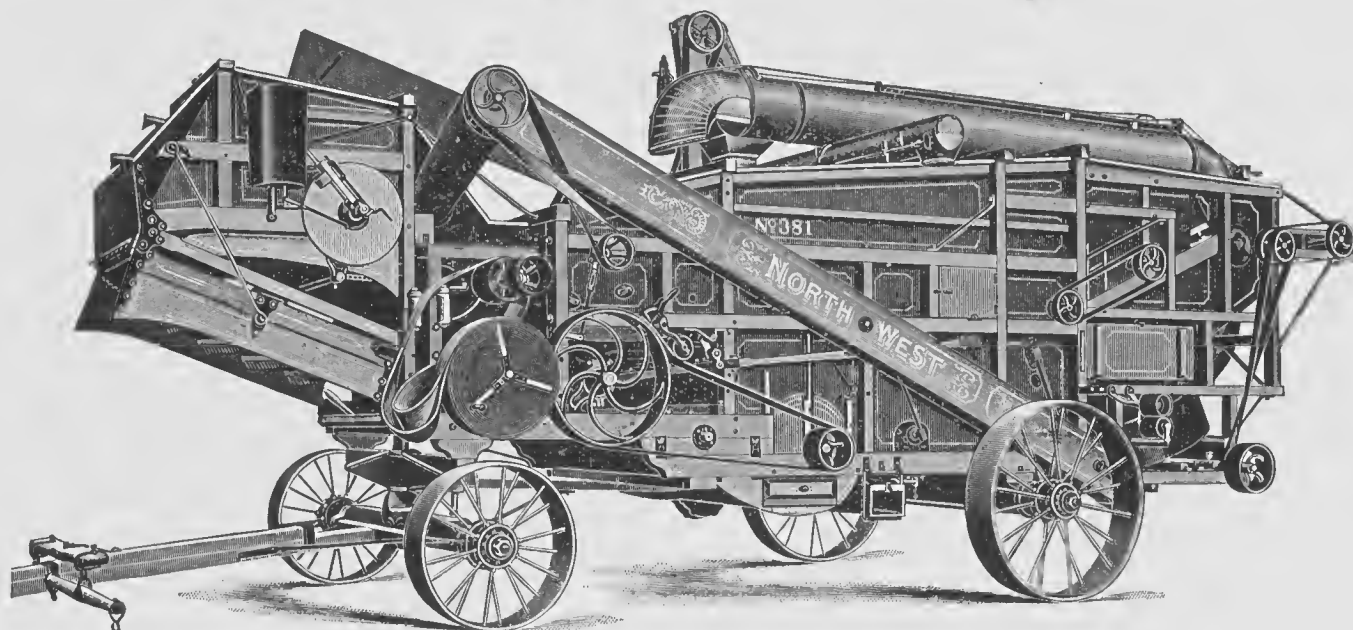
See the Raymond before Purchasing a Sewing Machine

JOS. A. MERRICK,

117 Bannatyne St., East,
WINNIPEG,

GENERAL AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND N.W.T.

The Northwest Separator.



There are numerous reasons why the Northwest Separator has attained such a high reputation among Threshermen, and a few of the principal ones are:

- The SOLID CONSTRUCTION of the Northwest;
- The MODERATE WEIGHT of the Northwest;
- The FINE and LASTING FINISH of the Northwest;
- The GREAT CAPACITY of the Northwest for good and fast work;
- The EXTRAORDINARY DURABILITY of the Northwest.

By using only the very best material, and by proper building of the Northwest, we have attained the utmost solidity and at the same time avoided undue weight. We run solid steel rods clear through the frame from end to end; this saves weight and adds strength. We put in the best only of workmanship from beginning to end, and the machine shows it in its fine finish and accuracy of adjustment.

By a system of double separating racks or tables, we attain perfect separation at a faster rate than is possible with any other device yet invented. A look at the inside mechanism of the Northwest sufficiently demonstrates this fact.

Did you ever see a Separator jerk and jar and pound and rattle itself to pieces because it had so many cranks that it was impossible to keep the boxes all tight? There are no cranks in the Northwest Separator. We use large smooth running eccentrics instead. Experience shows that the wear in these eccentrics does not amount to enough to take up oftener than once in two or three years, and then only a very little. This is one of the items that make for the durability of the Northwest.

Remember our Engines, the New Giant Engine, and the Northwest Engine, the best made.

Send for Catalogue.

NORTHWEST THRESHER CO., Manufacturers
STILLWATER, MINN.

MR. JOHN STEVENS, Agent, P.O. Box 727, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Why Not the West?

"A circumstance that proves the extent and permanency of the American invasion into Western Canada is the fact that the United States implement manufacturers are exhibiting an extraordinary interest in the Canadian Northwest. A Chicago paper gives the names of a dozen firms who are said to be getting ready to establish branches in Canada, and it further states that 30 other firms are making similar preparations. If our eastern manufacturers do not waken up they will find some enterprising Yankee locating a large factory in Winnipeg. Being the centre of a large and ever-increasing market, we do not see why Winnipeg should not be able to compete with the eastern cities in certain lines of manufacture, and especially in agricultural implements. Whether Winnipeg or the east is selected as sites for these proposed factories is of minor importance. The great fact is that they are going to be located in Canada. It is not enough for Canada to increase her acreage of wheat and grain. It is not the whole story to say that the farmers of the West receive so many millions yearly from the sale of their crops. We must see to it that those millions are retained within the country. The manufacturing and agricultural industries should be complementary of each other. The one should help the other. The larger the industrial population in Canada the bigger and better will be the home market for the farmer, and the greater the number of farmers the larger will be the business of the manufacturers catering to their wants."

The above is from the Toronto World, and so fancy we can detect between the lines a slight fear that the east may not secure all of the industries that are hinted at as likely to be established in Canada. The article may be written in the hope that eastern capitalists be stirred to greater activity. Be that as it may, The Nor'-West Farmer cannot see why Winnipeg (or any of the many live towns in the West) should not be selected for some of them. The metropolis is well situated as a supply point at least. The location may not be the best from the material standpoint, but that is not an insurmountable barrier. Instead of the material coming in in the finished state it can be brought in in the raw condition and made up here. We have small factories that have progressed very well indeed, and, if capital was put into them, they would show up just as well as those at other places. The feeling that the West is not a manufacturing centre has got such a hold that it is hard to work it out, but it will be eradicated before long.

The West, a great grain growing area, must have implements, and have them as conveniently and cheaply as possible. If it can be shown that they can be manufactured to as good advantage here as elsewhere, let those especially interested show it. The past has been a good season for all lines. The factories have been pushed to their utmost, and, with this as experience, and the future bright with good prospects, a number of the manufacturers have been led to increase their factory capacity. At this sign of advancement he who does not feel glad is a poor mortal. All are delighted at the good industrial outlook. In it let all the western towns have a share.

Through the great demand for goods, prices may not go up; but there is certainly a stiffening of figures. While this is good, it has another side. The tendency, when such state of things exist, may be to make the terms rather harder. The new settler requires all the encouragement he can get, and much has been done in this way in the past by the manufacturers who have assisted the new-comer by carrying his paper. Though at times it looked rather blue, the manufacturer has not suffered greatly. He has received his own with usury. But is it not possible that, with the demand being so great, terms may be shortened? Such has worked out in the past. There is no sign of it at present; the manufacturers are apparently as liberal minded as ever. A larger number of local factories would make it less liable.

The Nor'-West Farmer holds that the interests of the agriculturist and manufacturer are identical, to a large extent. The one is dependent on the other. The farmer raises the crop, and the manufacturer furnishes the implements with which to put it in and take

it off. They are true one. This being the case, let them get more often together and discuss matters. The winter is approaching and during that season there is time for reflection. Let meetings be held when matters can be talked over between the settler and jobber (if the manufacturer is not at hand) and conclusions arrived at that will be beneficial all round. We believe that if this was done much of the "stand-off-ness" now existing between the seller and the purchaser, would be overcome. Each wishes to see the other progress, for when one advances the other progresses—the best of good feeling (citizenship) exists.

Whether the World be sincere in its wish as to Winnipeg it matters not. The West is coming more and more to the front. It is being treated more freely on all sides. Not only is Eastern Canada becoming more alive to the fact that we are a decided factor in the make-up of the Dominion, but through the West's advancement, the Americans are eyeing us keenly. In the leading trade papers of Chicago the Canadian West is being written about considerably—and it has the tone of anxiety. As showing how we are being looked after we have only to instance that of one paper, which devoted three columns to a write-up of the implement exhibit of the Winnipeg Fair.

In it all there is benefit. Good will come through it. We may not be a great manufacturing centre, but along this line we are growing, and, as in other matters, the Canadian West may surprise some people.

Capitalists seeking fields for investment in the establishment of factories would do well to look over the western field. They can go much farther and fare worse than by locating in Western Canada.

A Great Concern.

The International Harvester Company is the latest concern catering to the public for trade in the machinery line. While it is new as far as name is concerned, those directly interested in the formation are old and tried servants of the people. The International Harvester Co. is practically an amalgamation of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., the Deering Harvester Co., the Plano Manufacturing Co., and the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. The authorized capital is \$20,000,000. \$3,000,000 of the stock is cash working capital. The great company will require no financing and there will be no offer of its stock to the public. The entire \$20,000,000 is common stock, but the charter provides that in the event of this being increased the present authorized stock may, upon vote of the holders of two-thirds of stock voting for the first increase, be made preferred stock, in which case it will be entitled to receive 6 per cent cumulative preferential dividends. The incorporation was effected through the Hudson Trust Company at Hoboken, N.J. The state's fee for filing the charter was \$24,000.

The officers of the company have been chosen from among the business men of the well-known firms that have been doing business for years. They are as follows:—President, Cyrus H. McCormick; chairman of the executive committee, Chas. Deering; chairman of the finance committee, Geo. W. Perkins; vice-presidents, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Wm. H. Jones, John J. Glessner; secretary and treasurer, Richard F. Howe; board of directors, Cyrus Bentley, Paul D. Cravath, Wm. Deering, Chas. Deering, James Deering, E. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abraham M. Hyatt, Wm. H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, Stanley McCormick, Eldridge M. Fowler, Geo. W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Chas. Steele and Leslie D. Ward.

The Milwaukee Harvester Co. has been purchased by the great syndicate, \$5,000,000 being paid for the Wisconsin business. Shortly after the papers effecting the transfer were signed the new officers took charge of the works and they are now being run by them.

Enquiry at the Winnipeg offices of the various companies absorbed by the new organization failed to elicit little more than has appeared in the papers. They received word that from Monday last they were to do business for the International Harvester Co. and before three days of the week were gone letters were received with the names of the well known concerns blotted out and the title of the new concern printed above. Signs have been changed to read "International Harvester Co. successors to," etc. But beyond this no information was obtainable. Just what is in store for the various staffs is doubtful, especially in light of the following, which is from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:—"Following the International Harvester Company's public declaration that economy in the manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery was the motive for effecting the \$20,000,000 merger, several of the Chicago companies, that make up the combine, yesterday issued letters to their agents throughout the country, ordering a reduction of about three-fourths of the total number of employees representing these companies in the field. The other companies in the combine are preparing to follow their example. Equally radical reductions in the office forces are being planned by all, it is

said, for the near future. Ten thousand men, in all, are expected to lose their positions."

Naturally there is considerable speculation as to what the result of the combination will be in the way of prices, but time alone will develop this. But if we are to believe the authorized manifesto of the large corporation, they have no idea of advancing the figures. After referring to the advance in the price of harvesting machinery unless economies in existing conditions of manufacture could be accomplished, the statement continues: "The manufacturers realize that their welfare and the interest of the farmers are identical. An advance in the price of agricultural machinery would injure the farmers and react upon the manufacturers. But on the other hand if existing conditions continued an advance in prices would be inevitable. It thus became necessary that either the prices should be advanced or that substantial economies should be effected in the manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery. The management of the company will be in charge of men who have for years been identified with the business. The company will start with ample manufacturing facilities. It has five fully equipped manufacturing plants in the United States and one in process of construction in Canada."

The Canadian plant referred to we presume is that of the Deering people at Brockville, but which is to be moved to the new works at Hamilton, Ont. We take it from the announcement that this branch of the concern will be pushed and we presume the new undertakings by the Deering company at Winnipeg will be carried out, though we have no official authority to that effect.

Another Amalgamation.

Following the above comes a report that half a dozen of the great American threshing machine companies are about to form into one concern with a capital of \$75,000,000. Among the plants said to be destined for the trust are the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis.; Nichole & Shepard Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Reeves & Co., Columbus, Ind.; and the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., of Minneapolis and Hopkins, Minn. No definite facts can be elicited at the offices in Winnipeg, but, as there has been a move on in this direction for some time, it is not unlikely that such an organization will be a fact within a short time.

It is given out that economy is also the reason for this move. It is said that competition has, in the last few years, cut down the profits of the business. The result is that the leaders are planning a combination that will be all-embracing in its field. With the growing markets in Siberia, still greater returns in the future are looked for if the cutting of prices and competition can be stopped.

J. Balfour, of the Balfour Implement Co., is on a trip to eastern points.

A. L. Jordan and C. T. Miller are starting the manufacture of grain separators at Winoona, Minn.

The O'Sullivan Business College will, about September 1st, be opened in the Hutchings block, Winnipeg.

The Deering people are erecting additions to their buildings in Chicago, the cost of which will be \$140,000.

One day last week the Winnipeg branch of the Masey-Harris Co. shipped 11,000 lbs. of binder twine.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. are enlarging their plant at West Minneapolis. \$70,000 will be expended.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd., are making application to increase their capital stock from \$40,000 to \$125,000.

The Fairchild Co. have their new warehouse about ready for occupation and in a short time will be transferring from it.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Carriage Builders' National Association will be held at Detroit, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2nd.

The Parle Plow Co., Ltd., of Paris, Ont., have been incorporated by Ontario charter. Stewart & Metcalfe are the western agents at Winnipeg.

In some American papers announcement was made that Deere & Co. were about to establish a plow factory in Canada, but the firm say there is nothing in the rumor. They might fare a good deal worse by locating elsewhere.

A. R. Leitch, one of the inventors of the new weaver, or "bagger," is out with an announcement to the effect that he is not an employee of the Abell Co., and that the origin of the machine was not by the employees of any firm.

In September a "good roads train" will run from St. Paul to the Pacific coast, stopping at a number of places on the way for exhibitions of road making. The Great Northern Railway will furnish the train and haul it free for the 100-day trip.

D. P. Laurie, whom it was announced had resigned from the Deere & Mansur Co., to become manager of the Dowden Mfg. Co., of Prairie City, Ia., has since changed his mind and will remain with the first named firm. He has been appointed treasurer.

The Palmerston Carriage Co. are talking of moving to Mount Forest, Ont. The latter place is making them quite a tempting offer in way of a loan and other concessions.

A by-lay favoring the scheme, will be voted on by the Foresters on the 22nd of this month, and from what we can learn it is likely to carry.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, has just forwarded a car load of windmills to South Africa. Their foreign trade is extending all over the world. When so favorably received to other lands in competition with the world, it speaks volumes for this windmill. The company is pushing trade in Manitoba also.

The Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co. are shipping from Sarnia, Ont., eight large full threshing outfits, to be stored in W. Johnston & Co.'s warehouse, Winnipeg, to be used to fill late orders. Their western manager, J. H. Thomson, reports business as excellent. The firm expects to dispose of the complete output of the Sarnia factory before threshing arrives.

The business of the Winnipeg Machinery Co. is growing nicely. The matter of transferring their goods has become such a task that they were obliged to seek better facilities. At last meeting of the Winnipeg council permission was granted for a railway track up to their premises. When this is down they will be in a much better shape for business. At this evidence of success The Nor'-West Farmer is pleased.

We are pleased to note that Messrs. Stewart & Metcalfe have been allowed to put down a spur track across Henry and Nena streets, for their new warehouse which they purpose erecting at the corner of Logan and Nena streets, Winnipeg. It is expected that work will commence on the new structure at any early date now that this permission has been obtained from the city council. The new track will run through to Logan street.

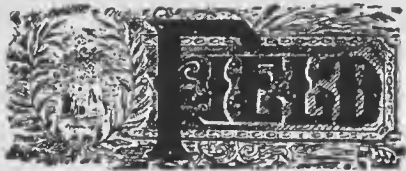
W. J. Copp, of the Copp foundry, has arrived at Fort William, where operations on the new western stove works are now actively under way. The site is between the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. It is expected that the walls will all be up by October, and the roofs on before winter. During the winter the machinery and internal fixtures will be placed, so that the foundry will start operations early in the spring. In addition to foundry buildings, Mr. Copp will erect two large houses nearby for himself and son.

C. B. Frost, president of the Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, Ont., has been in Winnipeg for some days, going over the ground with their western representative, J. E. Ruby. He is pleased with the location secured for their new warehouse. The company will not likely go on with construction until next season. They will take time to mature matters in connection with the new building, getting out plans and securing full information in regard to equipment, etc. Frost & Wood have the south-east corner of the old Brydon rink property, and when they build, will put up a fine structure.

Work has already commenced on the new building that the Cockshutt Plow Co. are putting up on the corner of Princess and Alexander, Winnipeg. Architect Peters has the work of supervision in hand, and it will not be long before the walls of the foundation will be above ground. Permission has been granted by the city council for a spur track at the back of the lot. This will give the company excellent shipping facilities. With this and a well equipped warehouse and fine showroom and offices, A. E. Mott, who looks after the western end of the business, will be in a position to extend business considerably.

For some time the Royal Crown, Ltd., have been rather cramped in certain quarters of their soap works. This they have decided to overcome by the erection of a large addition to their already large factory. It will be at the back of what is now termed their new building and will run out to the spur track which will be put down at the rear of the lot. Mr. Bull has been working with this in view, but only lately was he able to put his plans into operation. Not until he had full assurance that railway facilities could be secured did he move. Immediately this was assured operations were begun, and now the foundation for the brick and stone structure is being pushed forward. By October it is hoped that it will be closed in ready for the machinery.

What in years gone by was known as the Grand Union Hotel property, on the corner of Ross and Princess Streets, Winnipeg, is to be built on by one of the vehicle firms. For some little time the lot has been held by the council as the site for the Carnegie library; but last Monday night the city fathers decided in favor of another location. Mr. R. L. McLaughlin, president of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., of Oshawa, Ont., held an option on the property and immediately took it up. At the same council meeting permission was granted for the putting down of a spur track at the rear of the lot. With this week plans for the new warehouse of the carriage company will be out, and, if at all possible, the building will be rushed forward for occupation this fall. It will be 50 x 100, three stories high and with good commodious basement. The structure will be of stone and brick, and will have fine frontages on Princess and Ross Streets. Before they are through it is expected that the McLaughlin Carriage Co. will have expended in the neighborhood of \$40,000 in the western metropolis. Mr. McLaughlin, Sr., has been here some days looking after the new move and is delighted with what he has learned regarding the progress of the West. He has great confidence in the country.

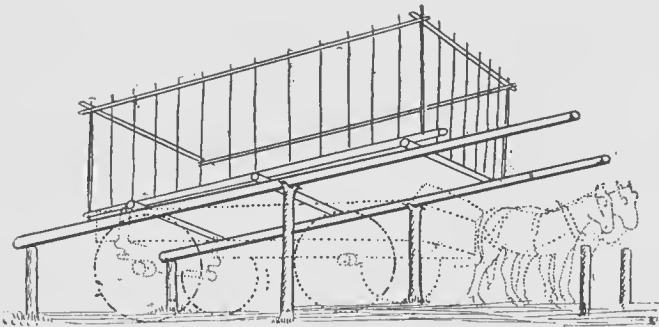


U. S. Crop Conditions.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture under date of August 1, 1902, reports the average corn crop of year as 86.5% of a full yield in contrast with 84%, the yearly average of the last ten years. There has been in the leading northern corn growing States an improvement during the month of July equal to 10%, but this gain is offset by a falling off in fourteen Southern States, which make up about 37% of the whole yield of the country. The average yield of spring wheat is estimated at 89.7%, a gain of 7% per cent. on the estimate for July. Oats and barley have also made substantial improvement within the month.

Handling Wagon Racks.

Lifting heavy wagon racks, and especially basket ones, on and off the wagon is no easy task, and all sorts of contrivances are used in avoiding the necessary lifting connected with the racks used for handling hay and grain. Where a patent combination stock rack is used the labor is not so great, but there are comparatively few after all who have a rack that is so easily handled. The following device was seen in the West recently and we give it for the benefit of our readers. It consists of two poles



about 25 feet long and nearly balanced on a crotch, the butt end being a little the heaviest. The pole is fastened in place by a wooden pin which passes through the pole and both arms of the crotch. The poles are just the width of a wagon apart and the idea is to have them lift the wagon rack. To do this the butt end rests upon a post or stake, and it should be just a little lower than the cross arms of the rack so that they will slip on to it easily. By driving on the rack slides up the poles until a point is reached at which the weight of the rack is about balanced over the crotch. When this point is reached a slight pull on the front of the rack raises the whole rack clear of the wagon, provided the crotches are made the right height. When the wagon is drawn out the butt ends of the poles can be let down on to the posts. Under the upper ends of the poles posts may be set at a height about equal to the crotch to prevent those ends going to the ground should the rack be carried too far along the pole.

Ontario Crops.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued its annual estimate of the crops for the season of 1902. Briefly summarized, it is as follows:—

Fall wheat has made an excellent yield, but loss of quality and delay in harvesting have been caused by rain. In spite of these drawbacks the yield will be a good deal above the average. Rust and smut have done some harm, but not to a serious extent.

Spring wheat has also suffered from excessive rainfall, making the straw much too long and weak. Harvesting

is later than usual, the bulk of the crop coming in about the middle of August. With recent fine weather this may prove a better quality of grain than the winter wheat.

Barley will be a large yield of heavy grain but much discolored by weather in the greater part of the province. Excessive straw growth and difficulty in cutting is the rule. As most of the barley is now fed to stock, off color is not a serious defect.

Oats will make the finest crop seen for many years, especially where the drainage is good. Slow ripening has been a feature of the season with this and all grain crops.

Peas, owing to wet weather and in some cases to mildew, have been a very unsatisfactory crop, though on drier lands there will be occasional good yields.

Beans are chiefly grown in the County of Kent, and have suffered more than any other crop from excess of rain. Early sown seed frequently rotted and second seeding was frequent.

Corn, owing to the wet season, will be late and a poor yield.

Hay made extreme growth, but was very difficult to cure, though some farmers were fortunate enough to get the most of it well cured.

Potatoes will come out an excellent crop, though the growth above ground was much ranker than is desirable for a profitable crop.

Root crops have benefited by the rain, but on low lying lands there was a good deal of early-sown seed drowned out.

Apples vary with different localities, some districts showing much promise and greater freedom from damage by insects than in previous seasons.

Pastures have naturally done extra

well; the stock have been very healthy and less troubled by flies than in ordinary seasons. The flow of milk has been extra good, and in the Eastern districts dairy returns have been very good. Fewer cows in the Western sections will to some extent keep down the total dairy product.

Labor has been scarce and dear, and farmers have had to plan all they could to avoid the necessity of engaging extra hired help, which is too often of a very unsatisfactory kind.

Fall wheat shows an area of 748,592 acres harvested, with an average of 25.9 bushels per acre. Spring wheat, 303,115 acres, averaging 19.8 bushels. Barley, 661,662 acres, average 32.2 bushels. Oats, 2,500,758 acres, average 42.2 bushels. Rye, 189,318 acres, average 19.5 bushels. Peas 537,639 acres, average 21.3 bushels. Beans 53,964 acres, average 11.7 bushels. Corn, 581,818 acres, of which over 200,000 will be used as silage. Hay and clover, 2,646,202 acres, averaging 1.87 tons per acre.

Of apples there are over 7,000,000 bearing trees, estimated to produce 41,000,000 bushels.

John Woods & Sons are building a 35,000-bushel elevator at Swan Lake.

The Wellwood Farmers' Elevator Co. is applying for incorporation. Capital stock, \$5,500.

The Farmers' Union Thresher Co. is the name a number of farmers of Argyle and Stonewall have chosen for a company to deal in farm implements, operate threshers and buy grain. The capital stock is \$5,000, in 200 shares of \$25 each.

Growing Sugar Beets.

A good deal is being said and done just now about growing sugar beets. Ontario is making great efforts along this line, and it is very fortunate that one factory has located among the Germans at Berlin. Here, if anywhere in Ontario, the growing of sugar beets ought to be successful, still The Farmer has its doubts of a successful outcome. This time only will tell. That this opinion is shared by others is evidenced by the following opinion upon the work done in Michigan, which is claimed to be so successful. The American Cultivator says: "The opinion entertained of the value of the beet sugar industry, or of the profit of growing sugar beets by those who live where they have been grown, is shown by the fact that in Michigan, where they have given it a fair trial, four Republican Congressmen who were most earnest in their opposition to the admission of Cuban sugar free, or at a low rate of duty, have been defeated in their efforts for a renomination. Evidently the people there prefer sugar to be sold at five cents a pound or less than to grow beets and sell them at \$4 a ton. And there have been others in other States who have been defeated upon the same issue, while we have not learned that one has yet been renominated who voted for high-priced sugar and low-priced beets. We expect to live long enough to see the sugar-beet business follow the mulberry tree for silk worms, the sorghum sugar business, the blue glass theory, and other humbugs that we have known in our life, sink into *innocuous desuetude* or utter obscurity, only living in the remembrance of those who made money by advocating them, or the greater number who lost money by trying them. We were fooled into advocating growing sugar beets by the eloquence of one who started the growing of them and the starting of factories for making the sugar in Portland, Me., and Franklin, Mass., but the results at those places were so discouraging to the farmers and disastrous to the shareholders in the factories that it would be difficult to remove our prejudices against the business. Let them grow the beets if they

want to in Germany, where women will work all day in the beet field for 20 cents, but we do not need such work here."

Flax, Its Culture and Usefulness.

By John Rowan Grand Pointe, Assa.

A letter by T. W. Knowles appears in a recent issue on growing flax. I think that some of the experimental stations should try and grow flax for the fibre as well as the seed. I can see no reason why we cannot grow the material for making binder twine as well in Manitoba as the people in Ireland can grow flax for linen thread. The only difficulty is the rotting of the stem, as rivers are not so plentiful in this country, but I am very sure that flax could be grown here for both seed and fibre. Then the binder twine problem would be solved.

The stem, I think, can be rotted with steam. If inquiries were made at Petrolia, in the County of Lambton, Ont., I think the information as to how to rot flax by steam could be learned. The method followed in the Old Country was to pull the flax when the straw turned yellow and seed balls perfectly formed, throw into rows, then tie up in bundles, and cart to the dams for steeping. As soon as the straw had soured the water enough to rot the stem the flax was thrown out and carted to ground for spreading out to dry. When dried it was taken to the mill, where it was first rolled, then scutched or cleaned. Then it was ready for market. I have grown 700 lbs. per acre of fibre; the seed we used for feeding cattle.

As clean seed was imported yearly from Denmark and Port Riga, there was no dirt in the seed, and I cannot see the reason why clean seed could not be imported to Manitoba. If the flax was grown for seed and fibre I see no reason why flax mills could not be built to clean the fibre. Then the Brandon factory could get the material without duty, and Manila would have no place with flax twine for strength. I hope some person will try the experiment.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

Combination Cohlbers', Tinsmiths' and Harness Makers' Outfit. Should be in the possession of every one. Only \$1.85 per set.



BICYCLES, \$10.00—We have made another large purchase of second-hand wheels. We may say these wheels, if anything, are better than the previous lot purchased by us.

During the last two months we have sold hundreds of wheels all over the Dominion, and in a great many instances orders were repeated and from

the same districts, to show you how our bargains in wheels were appreciated. These Bicycles are actually worth \$20.00 each, they are all up-to-date, everything is in perfect order, bearings the best that can be procured, wheels all freshly enamelled before being sent out, and with each wheel we send a full kit of tools and tool bag. They are nicely crated for shipment, for which we make no charge. We have wheels for both ladies and gentlemen.

WILKINS & CO., 166-168 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

MANITOBA HARD WALL PLASTER

X. L. C. R. Cement

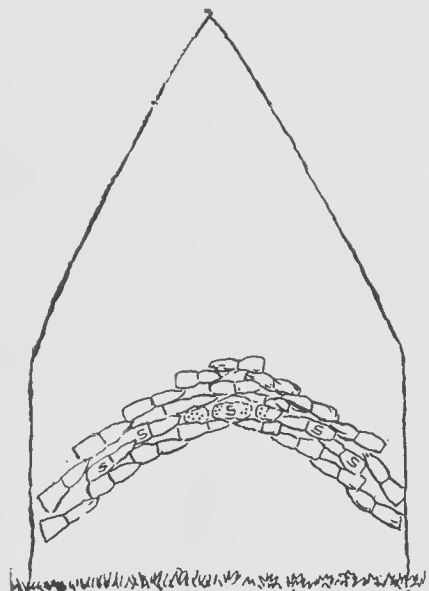
If your dealer doesn't carry these in stock, write direct to

THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., Limited,
214 Grain Exchange, - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Stacking Grain.

By James H. Allen Darlingford, Man.

In your issue of July 5th Mr. Hull, of Souris, proposes a new form of stack building, at the same time condemning the method at present in use by most farmers. As a person building on the old system, I take this opportunity of making a few remarks in its favor. In the first place, Mr. Hull misrepresents the stack built on the old method in saying that some of the centre sheaves have a tendency to slope inwards. If the stack is properly built they do not, and because he may fail in applying the method properly he need not condemn it. In the first place, in stacking I begin by making a very high centre, then lay my outside and second rows of sheaves at the same time, standing on the second row and placing the butts of the second row on the heads of the first, thus covering only from 6 to 8 inches of the first row, as shown in accompanying diagram. Then I proceed to fill in the centre, taking one row around at a time. At least once every three layers, and oftener if it appears necessary, I omit the outside row entirely, and fill in the centre only. This method gives the outside sheaves a very decided slope, and their being held only by the head allows them to droop as much as they please. The higher I go the higher I raise my centre. I may say here that I always build long stacks with rounding ends.



Another point I wish to observe is that the pitching should be done alternately from either side, so that the falling of the sheaves may settle the centre evenly so the two will settle straight. If this precaution is observed no trouble will be experienced in leaning or falling stacks. Above all — always excepting the slant of the outside sheaves — be sure and break the joints in building the top the same as is done in shingling. This is a very important point.

It is very difficult to depict the method of building a stack clearly in a diagram, but in actual work the method will be found very easy. The accompanying diagram shows the proper method to pursue in building a stack on the old style. S S represent a layer placed in centre without the outside row.

The Carman farmers' elevator will be considerably improved with a view to the accommodation of the greatly increased amount of grain it is expected to handle this season. John Johnson has been appointed manager and T. Kernighan, secretary-treasurer.

The Hartney flour mills, with grain elevator in connection, have been bought by Jas. Innes, who for the last few years has been manager of the mill. Frank Hill, well known locally for his transactions as a dealer in grain and live stock, will be an active partner in this enterprise. The firm name will be Innes & Hill.

Crop Bulletin of Northwest Territories.

The Department of Agriculture of the Territories has just issued its first official bulletin of the area and probable amount of the crop of 1902. Hitherto the Department has been content to publish at the close of the threshing season the fairly reliable returns supplied from that source. Of course, it is explained that though every possible care has been taken to ensure general accuracy in the figures supplied, this is only an approximate estimate and may be affected considerably by the weather from now on. We congratulate them for having made a good start in this work and expect that with greater experience on the part of the local reporters the work of succeeding years may improve on that of the present. The estimate is based on figures collected previous to July 20th, but so far nothing has transpired to affect the prospects then held out.

		1901.		1902.	
		Acres under crop.	Total yield.	Acres under crop (est.).	Comparison with last year. Per cent.
Dist. No. 1—Carnduff, Alameda and South Moose Mountain	Wheat	105,476	2,165,042	116,016	110
	Oats	22,755	863,648	25,479	105
	Barley	1,721	51,727	1,755	100
Dist. No. 2—Weyburn and Yellow Grass	Wheat	5,365	117,725	9,340	105
	Oats	1,454	61,325	2,181	105
	Barley	21	399	25	110
Dist. No. 3—Moosomin, Whitewood, Wapella and Broadview	Wheat	84,002	2,052,567	95,702	93
	Oats	24,284	786,347	26,714	95
	Barley	2,734	76,405	2,850	98
Dist. No. 4—Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle	Wheat	135,675	3,862,153	151,947	94
	Oats	21,577	1,310,335	22,657	95
	Barley	1,353	47,534	1,380	98
Dist. No. 5—Regina and Moose Jaw	Wheat	90,840	2,613,861	109,000	99
	Oats	22,039	1,147,176	26,439	95
	Barley	749	31,396	763	95
Dist. No. 6—Crane Lake, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	Wheat	198	7,148	200	100
	Oats	1,622	73,358	1,942	105
	Barley	65	2,646	65	95
Dist. No. 7—Yorkton and Saltcoats	Wheat	13,952	383,100	15,342	95
	Oats	15,638	737,360	18,758	97
	Barley	453	21,005	460	100
Dist. No. 9—Prince Albert	Wheat	33,508	760,969	44,563	95
	Oats	12,977	496,280	15,557	94
	Barley	4,118	121,594	4,528	96
Dist. No. 10—Battleford	Wheat	937	23,504	1,027	95
	Oats	905	42,037	1,000	95
	Barley	53	1,997	55	90
Dist. No. 12—Framont, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin	Wheat	24,899	619,385	26,891	92
	Oats	65,679	2,760,901	85,389	91
	Barley	3,311	292,712	10,800	85
Dist. No. 13—Red Deer, Lacombe and Ponoka	Wheat	2,025	45,963	2,225	93
	Oats	13,275	524,580	17,265	95
	Barley	2,171	69,833	2,491	98
Dist. No. 14—Carstairs to Penhold	Wheat	330	4,879	300	90
	Oats	4,873	139,333	5,593	90
	Barley	1,042	21,651	2,034	98
Dist. No. 15—Calgary and Central Alberta	Wheat	1,298	29,341	1,053	80
	Oats	11,167	467,247	13,959	85
	Barley	1,039	35,306	1,218	85
Dist. No. 16—Lethbridge, Macleod and Pincher Creek	Wheat	6,192	152,810	11,377	95
	Oats	8,813	316,205	13,219	100
	Barley	872	20,895	1,308	100

RECAPITULATION.

	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1898	307,580	5,542,478	105,077	3,040,307	17,092	449,512
1899	363,523	6,915,623	134,938	4,686,036	14,276	337,421
1900	412,864	4,028,294	175,439	4,226,152	17,044	353,216
1901	504,697	12,808,447	226,568	9,716,132	24,702	795,100
1902	554,988	14,487,000	276,152	10,961,700	29,772	906,000

The three Territories are divided into 16 districts and the returns presented are the estimated acreage under each sort of grain last year, as well as this, with an estimate of the present condition of crops as compared with the returns made at the end of last year's threshing season.

Districts Nos. 8 and 11 are as yet not under agricultural settlement and form the provisional districts of Saskatchewan.

A Big Farm.

A syndicate of Americans, known as the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., purchased a very large tract of land along the Prince Albert branch of the C.P.R. last spring. This land lies north of the Qu'Appelle valley and south of the Saskatchewan and has been passed over for years, settlers preferring to go further north where timber and good water were

easy to obtain. The company state that they have sold over 500,000 acres, and of this 100,000 went off in two weeks. They state that within a year there will be fully 1,500 families located in this district. The company have erected hotels at Davidson, Hanley and Craik. Stores are going up at every point, and a rapid growth is being made at every station. But the interesting part of this rapid development is the plan to give Western Canada a bonanza farm that will outrival anything in the States. Big farms were a feature of the West some years ago, but are now a thing of the past. With the knowledge now possessed of the best methods of handling our soils, and conducted by men of experience with farms of a like nature, there is no reason why they should not be made a success, for a time at least. This scheme is being carried out by a syndicate of 25 Nebraska and Iowa men, who have purchased 40,000 acres from the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. The land lies between Girvin and Craik stations. The president of this syndicate

cral manager. His headquarters will be at Girvin, where all the main buildings will be erected. An elevator will be built there and another at Craik. The company may build elevators at other points along the line also. The intention is to divide the land into ten 4,000-acre farms, with an overseer over each. Breaking will be done with steam plows, turning over 20 acres a day. This is a big layout, and The Farmer will watch developments with interest.

Large Flax Crop.

Owing to the high price of flax for the last few years farmers in the United States have been induced to sow a much larger acreage this year. Taken as a whole the increase in the area under flax is fully 16%. The largest increases are in the States in the Red River valley. Here farmers planned to sow a large increase in area but the unusually wet spring augmented the acreage so that in North Dakota alone the increase in flax is as high as 30%. The total area in the U. S. under flax is estimated at 3,539,000, and present appearances indicate there being 93.3% of a full crop. Owing to so much of it being sown, late growers are a little anxious about frost.

Brewing Barley.

It would perhaps be better for the world if barley were used for other purposes than brewing. But if barley is to be sold for such purposes it is very desirable that it should be so handled as to bring the highest possible price. The best advisers, both in the Old Country and here, agree that the grain should be let ripen pretty thoroughly if it is to have a good color. Small sheaves are also to be preferred so as to have the grain as little exposed to sun and weather as possible. Stacking as early as it is safe to do so will also help to secure the plump, clear skin that is so desirable in a brewer's sample. Of course care must be taken to avert all risk of heating. Barley which is handled so as to keep these points in view should be worth five cents a bushel more than ordinary feed barley.

"Serious complaints are being made by some farmers," says a western paper, "that the seed wheat supplied them last fall was not clean and also contained rye." This complaint hits both ways. What kind of farmers can they be who could not at the time they bought tell the difference between wheat and rye? And if there were foul seeds also, where were the eyes of the buyers that they could not see them and take means to clean it before sowing. One farmer known to us got by mistake a 10-bushel lot of seed with over half a bushel of dirt and foul seeds in it. He put it through the fanning mill twice, took back the dirt to the seller and compelled him to pay for the labor it had cost him. That was what any other man could have done in the same circumstances.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

—OF—

Guns, Rifles, Ammunition

—AND—

SPORTING GOODS

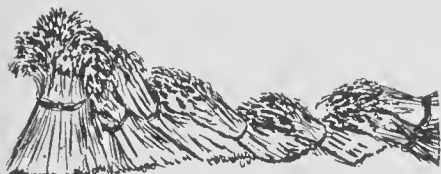
Now ready for distribution. This Catalogue gives full descriptions and price list of the above goods, and is well worth writing for. A copy mailed to any address on application.

THE HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO., - WINNIPEG

Stacking Grain.

By John Wright, Springfield, Man.

A late, well-known judge of Winnipeg once said, in the course of some remarks, that "it ought to be made a criminal offence the way stacks are built in this country." Laying aside the opinion of the learned judge, it is nevertheless a deplorable fact that thousands of dollars are lost every wet fall by faulty stacking. This cannot be so much from carelessness as from want of proper knowledge of the right way to go about stack-building. No farmer is willing to lose his hard-earned profits if he can avoid it, and therefore I



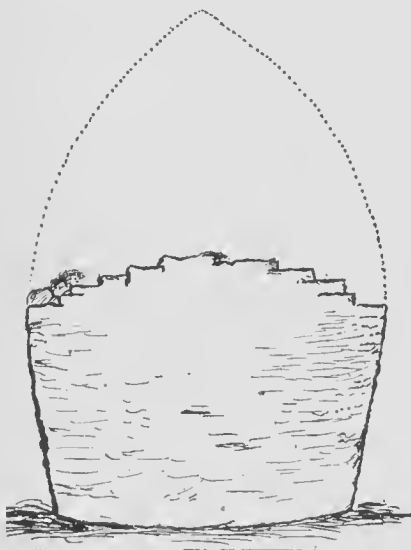
Sectional view, showing commencement of stack.

trust the following remarks on the subject may be of help to some who are perhaps in the same difficulty as we ourselves were years ago.

The first thing then to be observed is to stack the grain in good condition. If the grain is not stacked dry we cannot expect a good sample when it is threshed. Many farmers in their anxiety to get their grain stacked begin before it is ready. There is nothing to be gained by this, as we know when the grain buyer examines it. Barley especially is liable to heat if stacked in improper condition. The best remedy is to stook it out again.

Select a site high and dry and off the stubble, if possible. To make a round stack, begin by making a stook of four sheaves, following around these with others, gradually sloping them till the outside row is reached; this should be almost flat with the heads resting on the butts of the previous row. If a little care has been used the stack will be almost perfectly round.

Having finished the first course or bottom layer of the stack, begin by putting another row of sheaves on top of these around the outside, with the long side of the sheaf uppermost. When finished, there will be a hollow space



View of stack preparatory to beginning the top.

between this outside row and the centre which should be neatly laid in with sheaves. When this is done we begin a second course, putting the butts to the bands of the preceding outside row, this time with the short side of the sheaf uppermost. Then place the third row in the same manner as in the second, and so on till the centre of the stack is reached, when we start on the outside again, working from the outside to the centre, always following the same rule, building tight and sloping the side of the stack outward a little till the eaves or turn of the stack is reached.

Before beginning to draw in, that is before putting on the top part of the stack, it is necessary to arrange the sheaves a little differently in order to give the outside rows the proper slope. This is done by putting the butts of the third row of sheaves in a course almost to the outer end of the second row. This gives the desired slope to the outside course. By putting the third row further out, it will be necessary to add an extra row in the centre in order to keep it up.

The first outside row in beginning the top part of the stack should not be drawn in any, but put out as far as the lower ones, the difference being to put the short side of the sheaf uppermost, thus giving a nice turn to the eaves. The butts of the second row are then placed upon the heads of the outside one and the third row placed in about the same position as in previous courses, and so on, taking care not to draw in the top of the stack too much at first. In building the upper part of the stack, especially, the builder will have to use his judgment in placing the third row. The rule is to draw in the third row, if getting too much slope on the outside, and, if not enough slope, then to push the third row further out.

There are different methods of putting on the point of the stack, but to keep right on to the finish in the manner outlined has given satisfaction. A sharpened stick, five or six feet long, thrust into the point of the stack will stiffen it and hold the top sheaves on. Avoid putting too much point on the stack, as it is useless. Do not let the stick protrude above, as it helps to make the point lean and also looks unsightly.

In building the body of the stack,

threshing. The same principle may be followed in building oblong stacks as in round ones. For convenience in building a short fork is very handy.

I might state, in conclusion, that a better stack may be built by walking round and building each row separately, only stepping on the heads of the outside row, than by standing on the centre and placing the sheaves all around. Of course, it will be impossible to step on the outside sheaves on the upper part of the stack.

The practice, care and judgment required to build a good stack is easily offset by the relief and satisfaction afforded, when, after a spell of weather, the stacks are found to have stood the test.

Harvest Suggestions.

By a Farmer.

When is the proper time to harvest grain, or, in other words, at what stage should grain be cut to ensure the most profitable results? In harvesting wheat some farmers usually cut their crops on the green side, claiming there is less loss from shelling than by allowing the grain to ripen, also that the wheat is of a better color. But observation has shown that there is much more small and shrunken grain in wheat which has been cut on the green side, consequently there must be a lower grade as well as loss by weight. Experiments in the past have also gone to show that wheat which has been allowed to ripen has given the greatest yields, combined with the heaviest weights, and, as it is the most natural time to cut wheat, will have the



THE KING OF SPAIN.

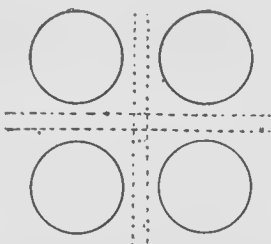
The young King of Spain is greatly interested in the agricultural development of his domain and delights in investigating labor saving farm machinery. The illustration shown was taken on the farm of the Count of San Bernardo, who will probably be the next Minister of Agriculture. The King was greatly pleased with the demonstrations given by the Deering harvester and binder, and occupied the driver's seat on a Deering cultivator while his photo was being taken. The queen mother and many dignitaries of the court were present on this occasion.

should any part slip, do not draw in too quickly, but bind it by putting the second row further out, and, if necessary, add an extra row on the outside to keep the stack level.

No loose stuff should be put in the stack, better to pile it up by itself or feed it to the pigs. The centre of the stack should always be kept full, and inside sheaves must never slope towards the centre, for, if rain did get in, it would run to the heart of the stack.

In placing the stacks, it is well to have the width of the wagon rack between them each way, so as to be able to drive, to give the pitcher the advantage of the wind, as well as being convenient to place the threshing mill to suit.

Big stacks are unnecessary. They only make the work so much harder for the pitchers both in stacking and



A good way to place the stacks, both for stacking and threshing.

O. P. R. Earnings.

A meeting of the directors of the C. P. R. company was held in Montreal recently and dividends for the half year ending June 30 were declared. On the common stock a dividend of 2½% was declared, while the usual 2% was voted on the preference.

The statement of the results of the operations for the year ended June 30, 1902, shows:—

Gross earnings	\$37,503,054
Working expenses	23,417,141

Net earnings	\$14,085,912
Income from other sources	958,827

Total net income	\$15,044,739
Less fixed charges, including interest on land bonds	7,334,825
Less amount applied against ocean steamships	150,000

Net revenue available for dividends	\$7,559,914
---	-------------

After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is \$3,063,074.

In 1901 the figures of the statement were as follows:—

Gross earnings	\$30,855,203
Working expenses	18,745,828

Net earnings	\$12,109,375
Income from other sources	933,435

Total net income	\$13,042,800
Less fixed charges	7,305,835

Less amount applied against ocean steamships	150,000
--	---------

Amount available for dividends ..	\$5,586,965
-----------------------------------	-------------

Crop Reports for Manitoba.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has thought it better to delay for a few days its August crop report, in order to have as far as possible an accurate forecast of the amount of grain to be handled for the season. But there are now data available from which a pretty accurate estimate can be made of the year's yields, if all safely gathered. Taking the already known areas under the various grain crops and the views of the best informed persons, the following may be regarded as near enough the mark for practical purposes, provided the weather keeps as favorable as it now looks.

	Acres under Cultivation.	Estimated Yield.
Wheat	2,039,940	47,957,760
Oats	725,060	27,552,280
Barley	329,790	9,893,700
Flax	41,200	659,200
Total		86,062,940

One of The Nor'-West Farmer's subscribers in Ireland writes as follows:—"Crop prospects in Ireland are good, no wheat grown here to speak of, grass excellent, weather very mild and changeable."

Brookdale farmers are reported to have taken out hail insurance policies to the amount of \$90,000 on their growing crops this season. Hail has cleaned out that district several times and the farmers have evidently concluded to share their losses as well as their profits with the capitalists.—Neepawa Press.

The Canadian Northern Elevator Co. has sold its elevators at Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, Oak River and Grandview to Marsh Bros. & Wells, of Minneapolis, who, it is reported, contemplate putting up a line of elevators at favorable points on the Canadian Northern system.

The Alameda Dispatch reports that last year A. R. Hopper, agent for the McCormick Co., sold 43 binders, 33 mowers and 46 hay rakes. This year he held a special delivery day and had out a brass band to lead the procession. He has this year secured orders for eight J. I. Case threshing outfits. As another proof of the expansion of settlement in that district there have been 997 homestead entries for that district made within the two months of June and July. See illustration on page 715 of this issue.

There are two values to all crops—their feeding value and their manurial value. Fertility is necessary for the successful growth of crops, but, if the manurial value of crops is wasted year after year, how about the continuance of fertility? Feeding the farm crops to stock on the farm is an essential item in the problem of successful work, but saving the manure and applying it to the land is equally as important.

The Gasoline Engine.

By P. S. Rose Assistant Professor of
Steam Engineering and Mechanics,
North Dakota Agricultural College.

People, in buying gasoline engines, should keep in mind the fact that the power of these engines is rated much differently from that of steam engines, to the disadvantage, it would seem, of the gasoline engine. For example, a 20-horse power steam engine can, by carrying higher steam pressure and increasing the speed, be made to develop as much as 25 or 30 horse power; but with gasoline engines the pressure cannot be increased, so that a 20 horse power of the latter type cannot be depended upon for more than 20 horse power. Many steam traction engine builders purposely rate their engines low so as to show what strong engines they have, but so far as I am aware this is not done by gas engine builders.

There are several methods of electric ignition, all of which have advantages and disadvantages. There is the dry cell battery, the fluid cell, and the dynamo. The dry cell battery can be packed in a small space and will give no trouble on rough roads, but it will soon run down and must be renewed. It is not adapted to hard continuous service. The fluid cell gives a good spark and is excellent for stationary work, but is apt to give trouble on the road, owing to the constant jarring. For all around work the dynamo, enclosed in a dust-proof case, gives the best satisfaction. Of course, if tampered with by inexperienced persons, it soon gets out of repair, but it is so arranged as to need no attention. A few dry cells must be used in connection with the dynamo in order to get a spark to start with, but after the engine comes up to speed the cells can be cut out and thus their life can be continued almost indefinitely.

In order to get the most power from a gas engine, the ignition must occur when the crank is from 5° to 10° below the centre line. If ignition occurs either earlier or later the engine may continue to run but will not develop much power. When ignition occurs too early there is too much back pressure, when too late there is not enough initial pressure, either condition tending to weaken the power of the engine.

There are many other causes that tend to weaken the engine, a few of which I will enumerate and comment upon.

Either too much or too little gasoline admitted to the cylinder. As explained in my last article, either condition will produce an inferior explosive mixture and be inimical to the best results. A little experimenting with the gasoline admission valve will show the engineer where it must stand for the engine to run best. This position is not always the same on different days, either. On cold or wet days the valve must be open wider than on hot dry days. Also, the quality of gasoline may make a difference.

Too much back pressure may exist owing to a choking of the exhaust pipe. This often occurs, especially in stationary plants, from using a poor grade of cylinder oil. The ordinary grade of cylinder oil used in steam engine cylinders is not adapted for gasoline engine work, as the excessively high temperature encountered in the gasoline engine cylinder will burn the ordinary oil, thus destroying its value as a lubricant, making it absolutely worthless, besides gumming the exhaust passages with a partially burned oily carbon.

Loss of compression. All good engines are designed to compress the charge to from 40 to 80 pounds pressure before ignition. Lower compression results in loss of efficiency. These losses frequently occur and are due to either leaky piston rings, leaky exhaust valves or a grooved cylinder. In the first case a new set of rings will solve the difficulty, in the second flushing with kerosene oil or regrounding the valves, and in the third reboring the cylinder and fitting with a new piston. The latter difficulty is the most serious and expensive and is generally caused by using a poor cylinder oil.

Right here I wish to say that those engines in which the cylinder and base are cast in one solid piece are the hardest to rebores and repair, so that in the end they may be dearer than those in which the cylinder is bolted to the frame. The first cost, however, is apt to be less. Loss of compression is easily detected by turning the engine over slowly by hand. If the engine does not continue to turn hard there is a loss of compression that must be immediately looked after. The sounds in the cylinder and in the exhaust will tell the experienced man just how his engine is running.

The question is often asked: "How long will a set of piston rings last?" In answer, I will say, with good usage, from three to four years.

Another difficulty often met with is in the pump. Gasoline is a mighty difficult fluid to pump—it vaporizes so easily, especially in the vacuum caused by the pump. If the suction pipe passes too close to the exhaust pipe and becomes heated there is sure to be trouble. If the lift is more than three feet, there will be trouble unless all joints are absolutely tight. And I may add the best preparation to use on threaded pipes for gasoline oil is equal parts of soap and black lead. Never use either red or white lead, as the gasoline will dissolve these preparations and cause trouble in the check valves. The pump, if of the plunger type, must always be kept thoroughly packed to avoid air leakage.

When a gasoline engine stops, first look to see if there is gasoline in the tank. Don't guess there is, but know. This caution may seem superfluous, but it is a fact that experts have travelled many miles only to inform the owner that he was out of gasoline. Then, if there is enough oil in the tank, look next to the igniter and see if it works properly; if it does, try the pump; by this time the difficulty has undoubtedly been located. In the matter of choice of a pump, my own preference is for the diaphragm type, for the reason that it requires no packing and is not apt to get out of order.

Running the Binder.

In no other occupation or calling is there required so much diversified knowledge of other trades as in farming and the care and management of machinery on the farm, of which, perhaps, the binder is the most intricate, calls for skill of no mean order. The binder of the present day, though comparatively light and strong, is withal delicate in mechanism. Therefore, care must be used in handling this expensive machine.

In running the binder it is well enough to be competent to drive the horses and to manipulate the various levers as their duties may require, but to be a successful driver means also to have a thorough knowledge of all parts of the machine, to be conversant with each, and especially with those connected with the running of the knoter. This enables the driver more readily to detect anything gone wrong and to quickly find the cause. The reason for having this knowledge is made more apparent the greater the distance we may live from a manufacturer's expert.

Sometimes it is a very small matter which makes the binder go wrong. Too much tension on the twine, or not enough, the collection of fuzz between the tension plates, or perhaps a little bit of straw between the jaws of the bill-hook, will sometimes make the knoter miss sheaves. To get the best results from any machine it is necessary to keep it in repair, and in old machines parts that are badly worn should be renewed.

Canvases should always be slackened at night. If there is any possibility of rain falling, they should be taken off altogether. Any broken slats or straps on the canvas should be replaced by new ones. None but the best leather should be used for straps, and if they are stiff oil will render them pliable.

If rivet heads on the canvas which

project are hammered down or filed off, it will prevent the cutting of rollers.

Any dirt, straw or twine which may clog or wind around the rollers must be cleaned off. To keep them clean through harvest adds to the life of the canvas. The machine must be well oiled regularly. Where there are oil cups, a little cotton put into them will keep the parts better lubricated.

The constant jarring of the machine is apt to loosen nuts. So they require to be watched.

It is well to have on hand a few spare bolts of different sizes, also extra slats and rivets. The want of these may cause serious delay.

How the Threshermen's Association is Working.

Last year some threshermen of Manitoba were organized by the American Association for their mutual advantage, so it was said. The Farmer spoke out against this organization as not being in the interests of farmers and especially against Canadians paying a big initiation fee to an American Association when they could have formed one of their own and kept their money at home. We were assured that the Association was quite an innocent one and would never harm the farmers. The following ac-

counts show how it is working in other places:—

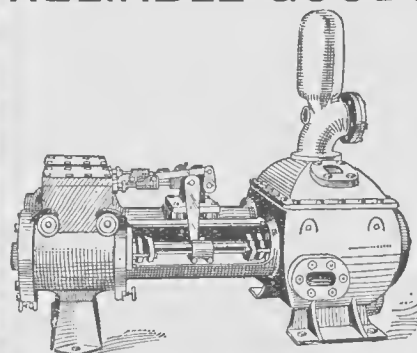
The threshermen of Michigan have formed a combine and farmers are now protesting against it. Some farmers are uniting to buy an outfit of their own, but this the threshers are trying to head off by securing a pledge from the manufacturers not to sell repairs to such outfits.

A threshermen's association has been formed in the County of Oxford, Ontario. Out of sixty-three threshermen in the county fifty have joined the association, and the result has been an advance in prices. Those not in it have advanced prices to equal those of the combine. This has been brought about by there being too many threshing outfits in the county for the work there is to do, consequently they have combined to raise prices so that they can all live. And the worst of it is that the poor thresher who does slovenly work must be paid the same rate as the man who does good work. The price agreed upon is \$12 per day or \$1.25 per hour. A rate per bushel has not been fixed upon. This kind of action will cause farmers to invest in a small machine to do their own work.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

RELIABLE GOODS IN ALL LINES



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

VULCAN IRON CO., Sole Agents
WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps are built like the Fairbanks Scales and Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines for efficiency, durability and reliability. We are completing one of the largest and most up-to-date exclusive Steam Pump Factories in existence, being necessary on account of the standing of our goods and the large increased production being demanded.

We wish all interested parties to have our descriptive matter and to receive from them a knowledge of their wants.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.



IT WAS LOADED

"One of the heaviest loads ever placed upon a farm wagon in Portage was loaded on Saturday, May 24th, by Mr. Jas. Eadie, when over 7 tons of bran were taken from the farmers' mill at one load on the famous Fish Bros. Wagon. The bran and heavy platform which was made for the test, together with the wagon, weighed eight and one-half tons. Mr. James Eadie is agent for the Fish Bros. Wagons in Portage district."—Portage "News," May 26, 1902.

WINNIPEG, MAN., May 30, 1902.

FISH BROS. WAGON CO., Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen:—We are mailing you to-day under separate cover, photograph of heavily loaded wagon, taken at Portage la Prairie, May 24th, showing load of seven tons of bran. The wagon was sold by Mr. Jas. Eadie, agent for the Fish Bros. Wagon in Portage district.

Yours truly,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO.

Steam Boiler Inspection.

The Farmer has had repeated complaints from men whose opinions are well worthy of attention, because, as they think, the methods of inspection followed in this province are erroneous, or the men who do the work are not fully proficient in skill. We have had recently one case of a strong-headed farmer, who got into the tolls of the law because he succeeded in running his boiler with safety for a whole season, after the local inspector had condemned it. But whatever may be the line of objection taken, we think that the main principle, the duty of the state to provide for the safety of its illegals by having every steam boiler properly and regularly inspected, should not be objected to by any reasonable man.

In a recent issue of the Scientific American is an interesting paper on boiler inspection, from which we now quote freely:—

"It is only in the presence of a fatal and destructive explosion that the public fully appreciates the tragic possibilities that are wrapped up in every one of the two or three hundred thousand boilers that nestle among the teeming multitudes of our cities, or speed to and from on steamboats and locomotives. Steam boiler explosions date from the very first use of steam under pressure, and the records of the early growth of steam engineering are punctuated with many a sad accident due to faults of material or design in the early boilers. With the increase of pressures which came at the time of the introduction of multiple expansion engines there was a call for special care in the testing of the materials and in the construction of steam boilers, and there is no doubt that measured against other forms of constructive mechanical work the boiler of to-day will hold its own on any point of comparison.

"If the security of the user stood solely upon the quality of his boiler, and there were no such thing as rapid depreciation due to neglect or unsuspected decay, there might have been relatively but little work for the steam boiler inspector, and no development of the great steam boiler insurance companies whose organization and operations mark them as among the most perfect insurance institutions in the world.

"The absolute necessity of inspection is so fully realized that, in some States, the inspection of boilers is compulsory, and the State provides inspectors for this work. In such cases, a fee is charged by the State for the service. In other States, there is no compulsion about inspections; and in all cases, if the boilers are inspected regularly by a boiler insurance company in good standing in the State in question, additional inspection by the State is not required.

"In most of the States locomotives on railroads are expressly exempt from State inspection. It is presumed that the railroad owning the locomotive will provide a master mechanic or other expert, who will be competent to pass upon the fitness and safety of their locomotives. This presumption does not appear to be altogether realized in practice, for railroad locomotives constitute a class of boilers which explode almost as often as any other class that can be mentioned. Steamboat boilers are inspected by the United States government, and are therefore exempt from inspection by the State, or by any other authority.

"The methods of inspection adopted by the various companies, though they vary in detail, are carried out upon the same general lines. The Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Company has 83,907 boilers under insurance, and the system employed by them may be taken as representative of the best modern practice. The inspection, as such, is divided into three classes: (1) hydrostatic tests, (2) external inspections and (3) internal inspections.

"The hydrostatic test consists in applying a cold-water pressure to a boiler that is completely filled with water. The pressure is usually applied by a pump that the inspector carries with him. The usual test pressure that is applied, hydrostatically, is 50 per cent. greater than the working pressure at which the boiler is run. In Philadelphia, however, the law states that 'a hydrostatic test of one-third greater than the boiler is rated to carry' will be considered sufficient.

"When the boiler is under hydrostatic pressure, the inspector looks it carefully over, in all parts, to see if there are any signs of leakage, or of distress of any sort. This test is usually applied to new boilers, or to boilers upon which extensive repairs have recently been made, or upon boilers the interiors of which are not accessible, either because of their small size, or for any other reason. In some places, however (notably in the city of Philadelphia), a hydrostatic test is required by law upon all boilers. Authorities differ about the advisability of applying the hydrostatic test, some maintaining that it is much better than the 'hammer' test, to which we shall presently refer, because the actual pressure may develop a defect that the inspector, armed with only his hammer, might overlook. Other authorities claim that there is a danger of straining the boiler by subjecting it to a test 50 per cent. greater than it will ever have to withstand in practice. The hydrostatic test is not considered to be injurious to the boiler, when it is applied by a man with good judgment, but the hammer test is preferable when that can be applied.

"External inspections' are those made by merely looking the boiler over from the outside, to make sure that the attendant is not running it at a higher pressure than is allowed; that he is carrying plenty of water in the boiler; that the safety valve will blow off freely, and at the pressure that is allowed; that the water gages are in good condition; that the boiler is not showing any signs of leakage, nor any bulges over the fire sheet, nor any signs of distress of any kind. Of course, the attendant is not notified in advance when the company makes an

inspection of that kind; for the object of the visit is to see the boiler in the condition in which he usually runs it, without giving the attendant any opportunity to 'fix up' for the inspector's benefit.

"Internal inspections,' or hammer tests, as they are sometimes called, are made by the inspector entering the boiler through the manhole, and looking the interior over very carefully. He makes a similar examination, also, of the outside of the boiler, crawling into the furnace and all about, everywhere that he can go. Among the things that he has to look out for are these: Deposit of sediment or muddy matter, hard incrustation or scale on the tubes and plates, corrosion of any part of the boiler, both inside and outside, fractures of the plates, heads, headers, etc., leakage around the tube ends, seams and all other places where such leakage is possible, defective bracing of the flat parts of the boiler, grooving of the plates or heads, burned or blistered parts, and defective accessories of all kinds; water gages, feed pipes, blowpipes, safety valves, pressure gages, and everything else that can get out of order in any way whatever."

"As an example of the magnitude and extent of the work of insurance and inspection it may be mentioned that the company above referred to employs a regular force of 198 inspectors, and in the year 1900 made 92,526 complete internal and external inspections (i. e., 'hammer tests'), and in addition subjected 10,191 boilers to hydrostatic pressure. Whenever a boiler was condemned as unsafe good and sufficient reasons were given to the owners. We have no way of knowing how many explosions work of this kind may have prevented, nor how many lives it may have saved, but the claim may fairly be made that the total number of lives saved has been great, and that the loss of property that has been prevented has been enormous."

Editorial Note.—There have been pretty strong complaints made, we believe in all honesty, and by pretty capable men, that the cold water test is much more severe on a boiler than if it had been tested with steam up to the same amount of pressure. For example, a boiler that had stood a test pressure of over 200 lbs. began to leak a few hours afterwards under even less pressure of steam, the assumption being that the strain had been unfair to the boiler. We introduce this topic now so as to allow some time for discussion before threshing time arrives.

We are informed that William Garrett, one of the provincial boiler inspectors, has turned out a set of tools by means of which the laborious work of getting up a high cold water pressure can be dispensed with and that this outfit will be used in future by all the Manitoba inspectors. Perhaps we may be able before long to give some explanation of this new improvement.

Implement Census in the U. S.

The Farm Implement News in its July 17th issue devotes considerable space to a summary of the U. S. census dealing with the agricultural implement industry, and it is quite interesting to those who admire the development of this line of trade. From the pages we gather the following:—

From 1890 to 1900 the number of establishments decreased 21.4 per cent. and the following increased: 8.5, wage earners (average number) 20.0, total wages 24.0, cost of materials used 39.1 and value of products, including custom work and repairing, 24.5. Of 28 states reporting separately 12 had increase, Illinois leading, while in 16 (in which are Ohio, New York and Iowa) the value of product decreased.

In Minnesota there was a decrease in capital of \$1,400,000, although the increase in value of product was \$140,000.

Of the total of 715 establishments 29 appear as one-man institutions, having no employees. One hundred and fifty-four have less than five employees; 223 from 5 to 20; 109 from 21 to 50; 65 from 51 to 100; 80 from 101 to 250; 24 from 251 to 500; 20 from 501 to 1,000, and 11 have over 1,000. In the second last Minnesota has one and four in the 100 hands class.

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES



E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

The bulk of the manufacture of implements is in the hands of 27 per cent. of the manufacturers.

The growth of wheeled plows is shown in the decrease of walking plows. In 1890 there were 1,182,059 and in 1900 819,022, while in sulky plows there were 67,286 and 136,105 in 1900.

17,345 disk plows were manufactured in 1900 as against none ten years previous.

In 1890 there were no steam plows and 207 manufactured in 1900.

The increase in wheeled cultivators from 1890 to 1900 is almost 90,000 machines.

In harrows, other than disc, the increase in the past ten years is 165,000.

The indicated increase in disc harrows in the same term is about 43,000 machines.

In the ten years the manufacture of reapers increased from 8,834 to 35,945.

In 1890 the annual output of mowers was 170,893, and 397,561 in 1900.

The total manufacture of seeders was 74,444 in 1890 and 120,145 in 1900. Of these Minnesota turned out 2,110.

The manufacture of grain drills increased from 44,830 to 91,635.

The annual product of horse power threshers is placed at 1,314, a reduction of 1,455 in ten years.

In dealing with the statistics editorially The News says that it "believed that they were approximately correct and came as near to representing the true status of the industry as was possible under the circumstances. But our faith, in this respect, has been shaken by an examination of the latest and final bulletin of the census department covering every feature of the industry coming under the census inquiry. This bulletin, a summary of which appears in this paper, contains many errors that are apparent even to the casual observer with knowledge of the industry." The paper claims that the work should have been supervised by some one possessing a knowledge of the industry.

There is an increase in the ten years' period of 9,000 fanning mills. Of the number Minnesota produces 15,097.

The output of steam power threshers is reported at 3,651 as against 2,661 in 1890.

Straw stackers to the number of 8,230 are reported, of which Minnesota is given credit for 580. No comparative figures are given.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

A Thresher

That will give the very best of results this season in every locality and under all the varying and extremely bad conditions prevailing throughout the whole United States will give good results in the Canadian Northwest.

Such a thresher is the NICHOLS-SHEPARD RED RIVER SPECIAL.

It challenges comparison with all other separators made. It has no equal and never had one. The reason lies in the fact that ITS SEPARATION IS DONE AT THE CYLINDER. The extra large cylinder and extra large pulleys (the drive pulley being 12 inches in diameter) give the machine A STEADY MOTION AT ALL TIMES; permits of AN EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT OF GRATE SURFACE and does away with slugging.

The SEPARATING GRATE and CHECK PLATE stops flying grain at the cylinder, a feature peculiar to the RED RIVER SPECIAL.

Have you seen it? It will pay you to look it up.

Sample on exhibition at 216 James St., Winnipeg, and with prominent dealers throughout the Canadian Northwest.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

Write us at 216 James St., Winnipeg.

It you need Power for any Purpose

Buy a THOMPSON-LEWIS and have a reliable Gas or Gasoline Engine

That will always be ready and easy to start, safe, convenient, economical and durable. For descriptive catalogue, address the manufacturers, J. Thompson & Sons Mfg. Co., Beloit, Wis.

THE OLD FIRM HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS

BELL PIANOS & ORGANS

J.J.H. McLEAN & Co. Largest Piano and Organ House in the Canadian North West

PALMER PIANOS (MADE BY THE BELL CO.)

DOMINION PIANOS & ORGANS

Education in Rural Districts.

By Prof. J. W. Robertson.

(From the Report of the Dominion Educational Association.)

The improvement of the rural schools is one of the most important public questions in Canada to-day. In our educational progress not much has been done for the boys and girls in rural schools compared with what has been given to and made possible for the children in towns and cities.

The after-life of the boy who leaves the country school, to follow some occupation in the locality, does not readily join itself to the school life which he then leaves behind. In nearly every case the school life has been an experience apart from, different from, and only in a very remote way leading up to, the mental or bodily labors and social duties which are to occupy him afterwards. It becomes necessary, since the school house absorbs so much of the time of the boys and girls, to adapt rural schools to rural life.

In educational Manual Training the advance has been one from books to benches as a means of mental culture. In rural schools the advance should be from books to benches, and from both to plots of ground and various objects, as a means of mental culture. This sort of thing is being carried on most successfully, particularly in the schools of Nova Scotia and those of the Northwest Territories. A piece of ground attached to a rural school should be utilized, each child having his own small plot, which he can use like his slate, putting things in it and on it, and then rubbing them off again—not for the sake of the things, but for the sake of the child's growth in knowledge and mental ability. I hope that ere long we shall have many schools in Canada, where boys and girls will have an opportunity of getting this better class of education. For instance, suppose a boy should plant ten grains of wheat in a row, ten grains of Indian corn in another row, ten sets of potatoes in another row, and ten clover plants in another row. Suppose, further, that he should pull up one of these plants every week, and find out for himself, under the guidance of a competent teacher, all that had happened in the meantime. Suppose, further, that as far as he was able he should make drawings of the plants and a written statement of the progress of growth as he was able to observe it from week to week, would not such a course for ten weeks, occupying only half a day per week, give an intelligent boy or girl not only a great amount of exceedingly useful information, but also habits of investigation, observation, comparison and thoughtfulness, which are so desirable?

In this matter, as in Manual Training, the course of studies and exercises should be graduated to the abilities of the children. Such courses have been followed with great success for many years in European countries, and of late years they have become part of the school system in some places of our own country, under the name of Nature Studies. Perhaps what is needed most is the help of experienced teachers, who know the true educational plan to put below such work and study by the children, that it might not degenerate into only a means of giving them a mass of scraps and disconnected information about a great number of things. Books do that well enough, or badly enough, now. The purpose below this newer method should be to train the faculties of the children in natural ways, and to make the objects, the exercises, and the information acquired, all strictly serviceable to that end.

The difficulties which have hindered progress in the past are said to have been: Want of money, the fact that the time table was already too full, and the fact that teachers are not properly qualified to take up fully these better methods.

Reforms of a permanent sort must necessarily be brought about little by little. The teacher and the school trustees, without substantial outside help at the beginning, can go only a little further than they are followed and supported by local opinion.

ABOUT SUBJECTS AND METHODS.

In considering the subjects which should be to the very front in the school course, one is warranted in saying that those which deal with nature should come first, and perhaps those which deal with human nature should follow. It seems to me that a great deal of nonsense has been talked about the cultural value of the subjects, which have been grouped under the name of Humanities, for children in the elementary schools. In the elementary schools, the children are very much children, and it is obvious that their faculties can be called out into activity, and trained better, on what they can see and handle and even make for themselves, than on subjects more or less (and usually a great deal more) theoretical.

The matter of all subjects should itself be suggestive and not artificial. It should certainly be full of purpose for the awakening and sustaining of the interest of the child and the training of his mind.

If one may mention a method which would seem to include the best it would be that of tracing results back to their causes until that habit of mind is formed in the children. In Nature Studies, those who have experience say that the beginning should be made with what is solid and obviously practical, and that then the child should proceed to book lessons when his own observation is exhausted.

It will certainly be of great benefit to the children at any rural school if a school garden containing plots for every child above the age of eight or nine years could be provided. These gardens could be used, as they

are at a few schools in England and as they are in many schools on the continent of Europe, for the training of children to habits of close observation, of thoughtfulness, of reflection and of carefulness.

It is certainly most desirable to cultivate in the child a love of labor, of even the sort of labor by which the child is to live, in order that he may be trained to ability therein. It is most desirable to cultivate a love of study, and to incline the children towards becoming lovers of ideas as well as lovers of labor.

To start and nourish ideas the teachers use methods, processes and devices. Children get ideas and ideals far better from things and from life than from symbols and words and hooks. We have six avenues for taking in impressions before we are educated; after that, we have many more. We have six to start with: tasting, smelling, hearing, seeing, feeling and the sense of temperature,—that even a baby has. Those are six avenues for impressions. Now, if an impression reaches a boy's consciousness by all these channels at one time, don't you think he has the impression a good deal more clearly and distinctly and lastingly than if it came to him by only one of them?

When a child does anything with its own hands, such as planting a seed, pulling up a plant, making examination of the changes which have taken place during its growth, making a drawing of it, mounting it and putting its name on it, he receives impressions by the sense of touch, he sees, he hears the noise of the movements he makes, and he smells the soil and the part of the plant with which he is dealing. Do you not remember the smell of the woods and fields in spring, and the lingering odor of the leaves in autumn; and do they not bring back to you every voice and every sound, every bird and every twig that contributed to your impressions at the time?

Six avenues for impressions and only two avenues for expression—the tongue and the hands; a little in the countenance when you are angry or pleased, but otherwise the two avenues, the tongue to say and the hands to do things. Now, if we get clean-cut impressions along all those lines of sense, we ought to give them a chance of getting out as expressions by both lines, and not only by one line. We ought to do that for the sake of the ideas, and for the sake of the boys. Both may thus be of use and benefit to each other—the ideas and the children. Children would become lovers of ideas, and ideas would nourish their minds.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR ADVANCE.

No doubt teachers in Canada would be willing to qualify themselves for this better sort of work in schools, if an opportunity were provided. It seems desirable and practicable to give such teachers the opportunity which they need.

I would suggest four ways in which beginnings towards improvement in the right direction might be made. Might not a group of ten rural schools in some locality be chosen in which to give an object lesson or illustration of this better education to which I have been alluding? If a competent travelling instructor were engaged, who would spend half a day of every week at each of these ten schools, would he not soon be able to train teachers and children into these better methods of nature study and give practical illustration of training these faculties of the children which too often are altogether neglected? In some other locality could not a group of five schools be arranged under the care of one travelling instructor, who would be a specialist in nature study and nature knowledge as well as a good teacher in the subjects which have been common in the schools in the past? Such a travelling instructor could then visit each of these five schools two half days per week and give the teachers and children together lessons in the school garden, and other object lessons, which would train their observation, quicken their intelligence and lead them to have desire and capacity for living happily amid rural surroundings.

Another way in which I would suggest progress would be to start evening continuation classes in the rural districts. These would provide the true solution for education in agriculture of youths in the country at the ages from fourteen to eighteen. One or two central schools of each of these groups might be chosen for evening continuation classes. At these, what the young lad working on the farm saw during the day with his untrained eye, could be explained to him in such a way as to awaken a new interest in his work and greatly increase his ability for enjoying it and carrying it on well.

Moreover, in some districts, the area for the rural school is so small that the need of funds and the isolation of school authorities from contact with others, cause them to let educational matters drift into still greater weakness and helplessness. If in some district an object lesson could be given of the consolidation of five or six rural schools and of the establishment of one well appointed and well sustained central school instead of five or six weak ones, that might lead to a general improvement in that direction. In some of the United States the consolidation of rural schools has already been carried out to a considerable extent, and in most cases with a very great gain in the quality of the education given in the locality and with no increase of cost to the ratepayers. It has not been difficult to arrange routes for the collecting of milk or cream to one central place; it would not be more difficult to arrange for the collection of children on various routes to one central school, and certainly the children of a neighborhood are worth the best care and thought and spending of anything in the locality.

To make possible such work as I have hinted at and to let it be capable of anything like general adoption and extension, there is

need for further preparation of the teachers. At several places in England this year, short courses have been provided for periods of only three weeks, with the expectation of doing a good deal towards qualifying teachers to carry on their work in a better way. In Canada it might be possible to arrange for courses of training for say twenty-five teachers at one place, each course to last for two months. During this course the teachers should carry on nature study as they expected the children to do it at the school afterwards. A plant house is not so costly for construction and maintenance that this would be a very difficult accommodation to have for the winter and spring months.

RECOMMENDING AND SUPPOSING.

I recommend these four matters to your most sympathetic consideration: (1) the possibility of giving an illustration of the best method of carrying on educational work in rural schools in groups of five or ten schools; (2) the carrying on of evening continuation classes for boys and girls of from fourteen or fifteen to eighteen years of age; (3) the consolidation of rural schools in one or two districts; and (4) the establishment of training schools for teachers, at one or more places. These would all be in a measure experimental. I think they would serve for education a purpose somewhat similar to that which illustration stations, dairy stations and experimental farms have served for agriculture in Canada.

Ed. Note.—Since the above address was given Sir. Wm. Macdonald has decided to give \$125,000 to be used in constructing a building at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, for the purpose of giving instruction to teachers in the elements of nature study and domestic science. The latter is, of course, for women, but the course followed will have a close relation to agriculture.

How to Get Rich.

Take a quantity of silica costing one-fourth the price of oil; mix it with oil, and sell the compound to the public at the price of pure oil; offer "prizes" with the compound to make it sell. It is such a compound the public get when they buy common soaps. In Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—the public buy a pure and well-made soap. Sunlight Soap reduces expense by prolonging the life of the articles washed with it, which is much more profitable to the public, than common soaps with "prizes." 204



Cannot tear because of Wire Edge. It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely wind and water proof. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it. Send for free illustrated booklet and prices to

FRED. J. C. COX

WINNIPEG,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

Good Salt.

When a salt which you know is good costs no more than an inferior grade, why not use the good salt?

C. C. Macdonald, superintendent of the Manitoba Dairy School, has this to say of Rice's Pure Salt:—"Having made a thorough test of Rice's Butter and Cheese Salt, made at Gode-rich, which you so kindly supplied to the Manitoba Government School, I beg leave to say that we found the salt in every respect pure. I have no hesitation whatever, but rather take pleasure in recommending this brand of salt to the butter and cheese makers of Manitoba."

Mr. Macdonald is only one of the many authorities who all say the same thing.

"Rice's Salt is Good Salt."

R. & J. RANSFORD,
Sole Manufacturers, Clinton, Ont.

G. B. THOMPSON,
Agent for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

OUR FIFTY DOLLAR

Diamond Ring is the best value in an Engagement Ring ever offered. Diamonds are personally selected by us from Amsterdam cutters, and are perfect gems. You will find this ring illustrated in our catalogue, copy of which will be sent you free.

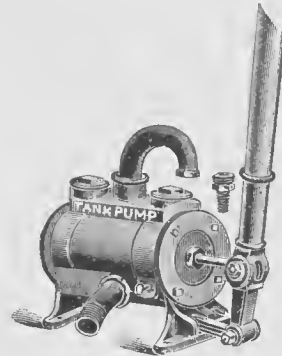
AMBROSE KENT & SONS

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS LIMITED.
55 SILVERSMITHS.
156 YONGE ST.
FACTORY 567 RICHMOND ST. WEST.
TORONTO.

TANK PUMPS

and Repairs.

THRESHERS I



Get your Tank Pump repaired now. Do not wait till you want to use it. And if you want a new one, order early. We can supply you, and our prices are right. Send us your order.

Wood and iron pumps always on hand. All kinds of well pumps repaired. Write for Catalogue.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS
H. CATER, Proprietor, Brandon, Man.

Wanted

Purchasers for our high grade, guaranteed Nursery Stock. Long experience shows us what will thrive in Manitoba and the Territories. A few good salesmen wanted right away.

Stone & Wellington,
Canada's Greatest Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—From Montreal.	
Corinthian	Aug. 30
Pretorian	Sept. 6
BEAVER LINE—From Montreal.	
Lake Simcoe	Aug. 28
Lake Champlain	Sept. 4
DOMINION LINE—From Portland.	
Colonial	Sept. 6
Californian	Sept. 20
DOMINION LINE—From Boston.	
New England	Aug. 27
Commonwealth	Sept. 10
WHITE STAR LINE—From New York.	
Germanic	Aug. 27
Teutonic	Sept. 3
CUNARD LINE—From New York.	
Lucania	Aug. 30
Etruria	Sept. 6
CUNARD LINE—From Boston.	
Saxonia	Sept. 2
Ulltonia	Sept. 9
AMERICAN LINE—From New York.	
Philadelphia	Aug. 27
St. Paul	Sept. 3
RED STAR LINE—From New York.	
Zeeland	Aug. 30
Friesland	Sept. 6
ALLAN-STATE LINE—From New York.	
Carthaginian	Sept. 3
Sardinian	Sept. 17
ANCHOR LINE—From New York.	
Ethiopia	Aug. 30
Astoria	Sept. 6

RATES.—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.

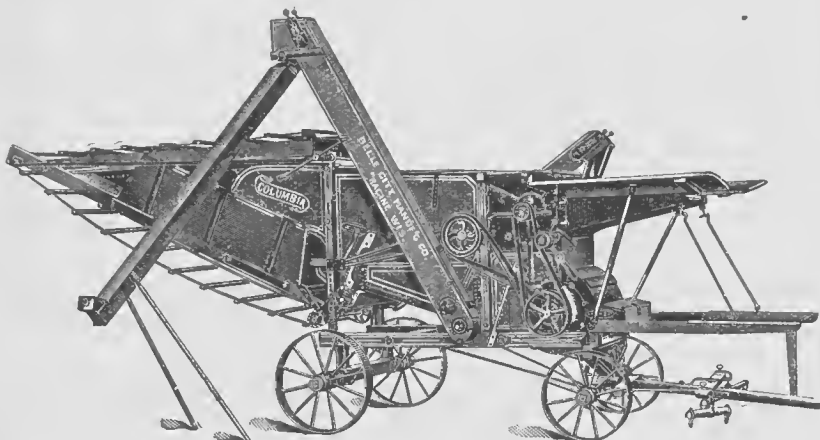
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or W. P. F. Cumminga, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



THRESHING MACHINERY FOR THE FARMER.

The small threshing machine has had a large sale in the Northwest the last two years. Farmers have found it most practical to have their grain threshed by small machines, as they will do better work and save all the grain that is oftentimes wasted by the large machines in their hurry in getting from one job to another. By owning his own machine the farmer does not have to pay out money. The little machine can be operated at half the cost of a large gang neces-



sary to handle a big outfit. It is easily moved over any roads, making it possible for those in hilly sections to grow grain in a small way. We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Belle City Mfg. Co., found on another page of this publication. This firm is located at Racine, Wis., but have branch offices through the Northwest, and we recommend our readers to write to them for printed matter, and if interested in the cost of a machine, send for the address of their nearest Northwest branch.

A FREE BOOK ON FORTUNE TELLING.

Your address, along with a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and the statement of where you saw this offer, will bring you by return mail a copy of one of the most interesting little books that has appeared for many a month.

It contains, in concise form, a complete treatise on palmistry, fortune-telling by the teacup, dominoes and cards, and the true interpretation of dreams.

By a careful and thorough study of this little book you can acquire an accomplishment which enables you to entertain your friends in a most novel way, makes you much sought after at parties and social gatherings and arouses in those around you the belief that you possess the mysterious and occult powers which are attributed to all who tell fortunes.

The Mystic Fortune-teller, Palmist and Dream Book is composed of 48 large pages, and besides the subjects mentioned above contains interesting valuable information regarding Dr. Chase's famous Family Remedies, and the statements from scores of people from all parts of Canada, who have been cured of serious and chronic diseases by their use.

It is truly remarkable how the fame of Dr. Chase's Remedies has spread abroad until the old countries of Europe, as well as the far-off colonies of Africa and Australia are ordering these great medicines. It is only a few days ago that we received an order from Belgium for Dr. Chase's Ointment, and still more recently came a letter from France, the very home of the most modern and advanced medical men and scientific investigators. The writer stated that it was in vain that he had searched for a treatment for kidney disease and backache that could be compared to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The Mystic Fortune-Teller will prove interesting to you, and will be sent free if you mention where you saw this announcement, and enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Write your name and address plainly, and address Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

The announcement of Brandon College will be found elsewhere in this issue.

"Harness the Wind" is the advice of E. E. Devlin & Co. Read the advt. on front cover.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, opens October 15th this year. If interested, write for calendar.

Alex. Campbell, Boisveain, Man., writes: "I received the pocket knife all right and think it as good as I can buy here for 50c. and consider it a splendid premium for getting one new subscriber to The Nor-West Farmer."

Did you read the advertisements in this paper? Great mistake if you did not, for they mean something and are honest. Not a fake or fraud anywhere in the paper.

There is one thing sure—even in the busy harvest season The Nor-West Farmer is opened and read. Otherwise, how is it that you are reading this? Many papers are not.

Somerville & Co., marble and granite works, Brandon, have taken out their steam power and replaced it with a 15-horse power dynamo. They will use electricity in the future, as being more convenient as well as more modern.

James Strang, Baldur, Man., writes dated Aug. 4, 1902:—"I have found it very profitable advertising in The Nor-West Farmer. I have just harvested another grand crop of rye grass seed and will be able to supply my customers with a first-class article for next season's sowing."

The editor of the American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Allow us to congratulate you upon the magnificent showing you make with the Midsummer Fair number of The Nor-West Farmer. In regard to the typographical appearance, it is certainly a beauty, and in regard to quantity and quality of reading, we do not see how it could have been made better."

A Wet Weather Contrivance.

The extraordinary wet weather in Alberta this year has led one worthy resident to send us the accompanying letter and illustration, which speaks for itself.

As an advocate of scientific principles in every walk of life, even in farming and ranching, it ought to be gratifying



GOVERNMENT WATER WAYS IN ALBERTA.

to you to know that you have at least one reader that is fully in accord with you. Naturally inclined to adapt myself to any condition of life, I have even gotten so far as to solve the problem of traffic on our government highways, and the accompanying sketch will give you an idea of my ingenious invention. The suit of the farmer is made of five flour sacks, one 100-lb. sack for the body, two 50-lb. sacks for the legs, and two 25-lb. sacks for the arms or sleeves. Around the neck and other openings is sewed some elastic (which by the way every farmer generally finds in the work basket of his better half) and a rubber pipe, provided with a screw cap is securely fastened to the back.

The horse is similarly provided with

a flour sack on each leg. The wagon, after removing the iron tires, has the wheels boxed up by taking flooring and cutting it in 12-inch pieces and nailing it around the wheel and closing up the sides with boards. Nut-holes and cracks should be stopped up well. For nut-holes I find the corks of whiskey jugs, of which, in this weather there ought to be a good supply on every farm, the best material. Cracks can be caulked up best by cutting gunny-sacks in strips and soaked in the grease driven off the horses on the present trails. I shall also mention that the whole contrivance has to be inflated in order to work well, and as the flour sacks have to be air-tight they should have been also well greased before using same. A hood or cap with a long shield on the back, a pipe with umbrella holder and umbrella completes the invention, and, as the picture shows you, I get on swimmingly. We never touch the ground, but float beautifully into Calgary.

The bag on the horse's tail is for emergency only; so is the life-preserver around the body. I forgot, however, to mention that either a pail has to be carried to dip out the wagon-bed every other mile, or else the wagon-bed has to have a perforated bottom so that the water can run off as fast as it comes in. I will also mention that there is no patent on the invention, and anyone seeing its good points and wanting to adopt it is welcome to it.

Before closing my letter I would like to ask a question. Are you or any of your readers aware of a web-footed animal that would cross with cattle? If so, please advise.

As Well Off This Side of the River as That.

Booker T. Washington told the following story of a member of the "po'h white trash," who endeavored to cross a stream by means of a ferry owned by a black man:

"Uncle Mose," said the white man, "I want to cross, but I hain't got no money."

Uncle Mose scratched his head. "Doan' you got no money 't all?" he queried.

"No," said the wayfaring stranger, "I haven't a cent."

"But it done cost you but 3 cents," insisted Uncle Mose, "ter cross de ferry."

"I know," said the white man, "but I haven't got the 3 cents."

Uncle Mose was in a quandary. "Boss," he said, "I done tole you what. Er man what's got no 3 cents am jes' ez well off on dis side er de river as on de odder."

"Do you believe a married man lives longer than a single one?" "Well, I don't know," replied Mr. Neuwed. "I lived longer before I was married than I have since."—Illustrated Bits.



How are You?

Do you suffer from constipation? Does your liver need regulating? Is your digestion troublesome? Do you suffer from headache? If so, you should take

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

every day. This harmless tonic and system cleanser will regulate every organ and will remove all the unpleasant features that attend a sluggish liver. Your health and spirits will be so improved that your friends will scarcely know you. Pleasant to take—surely beneficial, but be sure that you get the genuine "Abbey's."

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Brandon College



DEPARTMENTS.

Academic—All work required for Matriculation in Arts, Medicine and Law.

Arts Course—First and Second Years and Mental and Moral Science Course of Third and Fourth Years of Manitoba University.

Theology—Regular Courses.

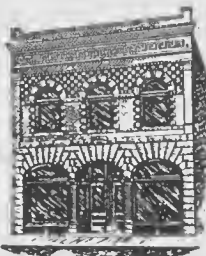
Commercial and Stenographic Courses.

New Building, Finely Equipped.

College Residence for Male Students

For Calendar and other information write the Principal.

A. P. McDIARMID,
Principal, Brandon.



Photos

For a first-class Photograph or Portrait visit our studio. LARGEST IN THE CITY.

F. G. BURGESS

211 RUPERT ST.
WINNIPEG

Successor to J. F. Mitchell.

We have all of Mrs. R. E. Carr's negatives so re-orders can be had.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



New Potato Pest.

A new potato pest has made its appearance at Middleton, N. Y., and farmers fear it may prove more destructive than the potato bug. It is a small worm that eats its way up the centre of the potato stalk, causing it to wither and die. So far no remedy is known, but it is likely that just as soon as the insect is recognized and its life history studied out, effective remedies will be proposed. In this connection it is worth noting that the ravages of the potato beetle, which has swept across the continent, are not so bad as they used to be.

Enemy to the San Jose Scale.

A great deal has been said about the destructive powers of the San Jose scale and attempts of all kinds have been made to check it, but it has remained for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to discover the remedy. The Department has agents in every part of the world on the outlook for anything new that will benefit the farmer. One of these agents discovered in China a ladybird feasting on the San Jose scale. A shipment was made to Washington, and now there is a flock of these ladybirds feeding upon scale-infested trees. Specimens will be sent soon to the experiment stations and in a short time it is hoped that there will be enough of them to distribute to nurserymen and in a few years enough to hold the scale in check. Can any better proof be needed of the value of a live Department of Agriculture?

Western Horticultural Society's Show.

Everything is getting into line for a splendid show in the Drill Hall, Broadway Ave., Winnipeg, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August. The local florists will make a fine display. The City Parks Board intend making a big exhibit of everything they have—flowers, shrubs and young trees growing in pails. The B.C. fruit growers intend showing five tons of fruit. The entries from outside the city will be numerous, especially in cut flowers and plants. Exhibits are coming from as far west as Edmonton. A number of agricultural societies have entered collections of vegetables. The fruit exhibit will be large, old experimenters showing, and many new ones never heard of before. Reduced tickets for one and one-third fares will be sold by the railways on August 27th and 28th, good to return to Sept. 1st. Arrangements have been made with the street railway for a special service from the station to the Drill Hall. At present the prospects are bright for the finest show of flowers, fruits and vegetables ever seen in the West. Address all communications to the Secretary, M. Bartlett, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

The Fruit Marks Act.

The beneficial effects of the working of the Fruit Marks Act is beginning to be felt, and when it is fully known that fraudulent packing is not practised in Canada it will tend to give an impetus to our fruit trade. Inspectors are appointed in all parts of Canada and especially in the shipping districts. Inspectors are also appointed in all large cities and in many smaller towns the merchants have an inspector of their own to see that the fruit received comes up to the standard required.

The following clauses of the act may be repeated now that the season is

approaching when western dealers may be on the lookout for fraudulent packing:—

Sec. 4. Every person who, by himself, or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed—

(a) With the initials of his Christian names and his full surname and address.

(b) With the name of the variety or varieties; and

(c) With a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following six marks: For fruit of the first quality, No. 1, or XXX; for fruit of the second quality, No. 2, or XX; and for fruit of the third quality, No. 3, or X; but the said mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade, provided that designation is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said six marks which is used on the said package.

Sec. 5. No person shall sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale, unless such package is marked as required by the next preceding section.

Sec. 6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of No. 1 or XXX, finest, best, or extra good quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises, and other defects, and properly packed.

Sec. 7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent. of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of each package.

Americans are now asking that a similar law to our Fruit Marks Act be put in force in the United States.

A French scientist has succeeded in condensing wine, a whole barrelful being reduced to four gallons. When the proper proportion of water is added it returns to its natural condition and the most delicate aroma is also preserved.

The annual exhibition of the Brandon Horticultural Society, on Aug. 21 and 22, promises to be a great success this year. A large amount of fruit will be shown by the B. C. fruit growers, and the Experimental Farm exhibit will surpass anything previously shown.

While visiting at Stafford five colonial premiers planted trees in the form of a "five-spot." The tree in the centre was planted by Premier Barton of Australia, in the northwest corner by Premier Bond of Newfoundland, in the northeast corner by Premier Seddon of New Zealand, in the southwest corner by Premier Haultain, of the N. W. T., and in the southeast corner by Premier Roblin of Manitoba.

Many citizens of Winnipeg had the pleasure of watching the unfolding of the wonderful blossoms of a night blooming cereus, a species of cactus, recently at R. Alston's, Winnipeg. The blossoms are long, dark reddish buds, something like an electric light bulb. About 9 o'clock the unfolding process begins and continues until midnight, by morning they are gone. The flowers are very beautiful, the long outer petals are spik shaped, and gradually unfold, until they stand out like a halo around the great creamy white, saucer-shaped blooms, with their calyxes of gold. It seems a pity that the flowers last so short a time.



"OSHAWA" STEEL SHINGLES

differ from other shingles in many respects. Their superiority is shown by the demand for them from all parts of the globe.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles are locked on all four sides; a feature which no other steel shingle possesses. They do away entirely with cleats, which experience has proven do not hold the sheets down firmly, and are always being opened up with sliding ice and snow.

Locked shingles mean a big saving to you, as they are easier to apply than any other.

Once you've made the acquaintance of the "Oshawa" Shingle you'll use no other. The reason is very plain.

You will have a shingle that gives the most satisfactory results, and does away with the annoyances and complaints which follow the use of inferior goods.

Our catalogue gives fullest particulars. It's yours for the asking.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.
Eastern Branch, 22 Victoria Sqr., Montreal.



OUR \$3.80 SKIRT

This stylish Skirt is made of a beautifully figured lustrous black Poplin, of exceedingly good value, and is lined throughout with a good quality lining—one that will last for a long time. The skirt is five gored, and has an inverted box pleat back. It is perfectly made, and undoubtedly a great bargain at the price, and did we not sell hundreds of them we could not begin to offer the skirts at anything like the above figure. Better write for one to-day.

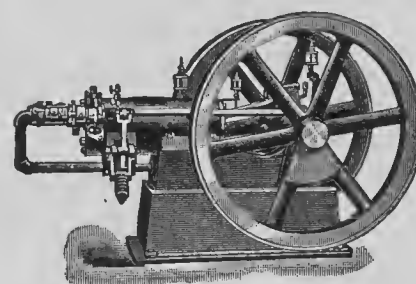
When ordering please give lengths desired at front and back, as also the waist measurement.

THE F. O. MABER CO., LTD., WINNIPEG.
WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY COMPANY, Limited,

WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA



The "Howe" Gasoline Engines

Made by the same people who make the celebrated Howe Scales.

Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba this season.

ASK FOR

OGILVIE OATS

Delicious Flavor

Free from Hulls
Put up in all sized packages

Warranted Pure

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

As now manufactured

The great FAMILY FLOUR

Insist on getting "OGILVIES" as they are better than the BEST

HAVE NO EQUAL

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

We want all of our Boy and Girl Readers to receive one or more of our premiums for getting new subscribers to The Nor'-West Farmer. It is easy work and you will be more than pleased with the articles sent. No matter where you live in Western Canada, drop us a postal card or letter, when list of premiums, subscription blanks and free sample copies will be promptly sent. Some of our "Boy Farmers" have already received two of our premiums and are still working for more.

Yorkton, Assa., June 28, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am 11 years old. We live 20 miles west of Yorkton. Our school closed yesterday. My teacher is Miss McCaw. I have not missed a day during the term that lasted 7 months. I am in the third reader and my other studies are arithmetic, writing, spelling, geography and history. We live about half a mile from the school. At home I wash the dishes, sweep, help churn, dust, feed the hens, help weed the garden, gather the eggs, and help carry the wood in. I have 18 pigeons of my own. I have a flower garden. I weigh 50 lbs. and I am 4 ft. and 1 inch high. My father takes The Nor'-West Farmer. I have read 24 books since the 1st of November. My father has two colts and my sister and I bring them up to the pasture sometimes. I like reading your paper, especially since the children have started corresponding. Yours sincerely, FLORENCE GRIFFITHS.

La Riviere, Man., June 30, 1902.

Dear Editor—We have taken The Nor'-West Farmer for two years and I like it very much. I like reading the letters and the household department. I am 13 years old. I go to school every day if I can. I am in the fourth reader. I take up arithmetic, grammar, history, composition, geography, spelling, reading and drawing. I like the teacher, but he is not going to teach any longer than the 1st of July. Then we are to have a new teacher, she is coming on the 2nd of July. I help wash dishes, sweep the floor and make the beds. I can knit, sew and crochet. I can drive horses, hitch and unhitch horses. We have 6 horses and 19 head of cattle. We live 5 miles from the town and I often go with my mother. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. Yours truly, KATHERINE I. WIGHTMAN.

Chater, Man., June 13, 1902.

Dear Editor—As I have never seen any letters from Chater, I thought I would write you a few lines. I am 14 years old and go to school every day. I have not missed a day since Christmas. My sister and I walk to Chater school, which is just a mile and a half. I am in the sixth grade in school, and take up all the general studies, with algebra, Euclid and history, which are my favorites. I milk cows, feed pigs and can drive, or ride a horse. I like riding very much, so my brothers thought me a sidesaddle, and I go for the cows every night, when I come home from school. I can hake, make beds, get meals and wash dishes, or any kind of housework, which I enjoy very much. I think it is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give a hook to boys and girls, and I hope I may get one, as I am very fond of reading. The Pansy hooks, and Uncle Tom's Cabin, Good Wives, are among the favorite books which I read. I remain, yours very sincerely, BERTHA CHEAVINS.

Kinsmore, Man., July 3, 1902.

Dear Editor—I go to school nearly every day. I study arithmetic, reading, geography, and spelling. I am in the fourth book. We have 11 horses, 32 cattle, about 20 pigs and 40 hens. I work some in the field. I had to stay at home and herd cattle last fall. I was to a picnic this summer and had a very good time. I milk two cows all the time, feed the chickens, cut most of the wood, and work at other work. I like to read The Nor'-West Farmer. I hope you will send me a hook.—Yours sincerely, WESLEY BARR (age 12).

Cold Spring Ranch, Moose Jaw, Assa.,
July 7, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have read nearly all the letters in The Nor'-West Farmer and as yet have not seen any from Moose Jaw, so I thought I would write one. We live on a ranch 25 miles from Moose Jaw. I was going to school before we came out here. My teacher's name is Miss Nugent. I am 12 years old. I can do all the house work, besides I can crochet, outline, and mend stockings. I am in the third reader. We have about 50 head of cattle, 14 horses, 4 small colts, 5 pigs, 2 big dogs, 6 little ones, and some hens. I have one bay horse which I call Betsy. I have 3 brothers and 1 sister. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for about 7 months and we like it very much.—Yours sincerely, MONTANA G. BARBER.

Pomeroy, Man., July 6th, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have written you one letter and I am going to write you another. Holidays are now started, they started last Tuesday and will last about six weeks. I intend spending the first two or three weeks in visiting, but at the last of the holidays I will go berry picking. Now I am going to tell you about the barn we are putting up. The loft will hold 130 tons of hay. It is 45 feet high and 44 feet wide and 50 feet long. It holds about 21 horses. We have got a new well beside it and there is quite a lot of water in it—it is within 15 feet of the top and the well is about 84 feet deep. We have 3 little colts this year. They are great little pets and will drink milk from the cows. We

have got 60 young pigs and 4 calves. We have 70 chickens and 60 young turkeys and some more to hatch out yet. We had a picnic and I spent a very good time and there is to be another one the next Wednesday. At Carman on July 1st I went to see the sports that were going on, the children all marched and received a silver medal. There were 1,000 medals got and 80 children marched. There were only 7 from Pomeroy marched. Our grain is looking quite well. I will close wishing The Nor'-West Farmer every success.—Yours truly, ALICE CAMPBELL.

Souris, Man.

Dear Editor—I am 13 years old and go to school when there is school, but at present we are having holidays. I have no pets and the only thing I would like for a pet would be a monkey, but there are too many monkey people in town. I will close, wishing the paper every success.—I remain, yours truly, PERCY G. MOFFAT.

Percy should read the letters from younger boys. They are ahead of him. Have something to say and say it as well as you can.

St. Charles, Man., July 15, 1902.

Dear Editor—My father takes The Nor'-West Farmer and I read the letters in it. I live on the farm 7 miles from Winnipeg. We have 5 cows and 1 milk 2 of them. We came from Carberry 3 years ago. I am going to school. I am in the third book. I take up spelling, reading, meanings, arithmetic. I am 11 years old. I can make cakes and pies. There are lots of wild fruits growing here, such as plums, cherries, black cherries, gooseberries, saskatoons, raspberries and haws.—I remain, yours truly, MABEL WHITE.

Hayfield, Man., July 7, 1902.

Dear Editor—This is my first attempt to write to The Nor'-West Farmer. I live on a farm 12 miles south of Brandon. It is called "Maple Grove Farm." Our house is surrounded by trees, of maple, poplar, spruce, caragana, balsam of Gilead, mountain ash. We have a large garden. Some of our flowers are blooming. We have 8 horses, 2 colts, 8 cows and 3 calves, 13 pigs, 50 hens and 29 chickens. Now I will tell you what I can do. I can wash dishes, sweep floors, make beds, dust, scrub, etc., etc. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer a number of years, and we would not like to be without it and we wish you every success. We all like reading the page about Boy Farmers.—Yours truly, ADA S. HUTCHINSON (age 13).

Yorkton, Assa., July 14, 1902.

Dear Editor—This is my first letter and I would like to see it in The Nor'-West Farmer. I am 10 years old. I have been going to school, but it has closed. My studies are reading in the third reader, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar, geography and history. My teacher's name is Miss McCaw. I have 26 books. I feed 83 little chickens, wipe dishes, sweep, dust, help churn and am learning how to make bread. I have made cake, feed calves, help weed the garden and pick strawberries this summer. In a few weeks there will be lots of raspberries and gooseberries. My sisters and I have a flower garden. The potatoes and peas are in blossom. The pansies, mignonette, bachelor buttons, candytufts and daisies are also in flower. We have many other kinds budded for blossom. I like flowers and have pressed many different kinds of wild flowers. The grain is doing well, the barley, oats and wheat are headed out and the flax is in blossom. We live on a farm 20 miles west of Yorkton. I do not get there very much because I live so far away. I like reading very much and I thought I would try and get a book. I hope The Nor'-West Farmer will continue to prosper.—Yours sincerely, PEARL ANN GRIFFITH.

A Promising Farm Boy—Writes Very Neatly.

Marquette Stock Farm,
Lidstone, Man., June 22, 1902.

Dear Editor—We have a half section of land and since I wrote you last February we have taken a homestead. I saw in the last issue of The Nor'-West Farmer that if any were putting in a garden to tell about it. I have half an acre for fruits and vegetables. These are what I have in—peas, red and white carrots, onion sets and seed, parsnips, beets, spinach, lettuce, radish, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, cucumbers, celery, citrons, squash, pumpkins, rhubarb, beans, sage, corn, mangels, sugar beets, turnips and a quarter of an acre of potatoes. I have some early potatoes and peas in blossom. My brother and I each got an order of small fruits from the Brandon Nursery. We got three crab apple trees from a Toronto nursery. Their names are Hyslop, Transcendent and Whitney. They are growing fine. We also planted some wild gooseberries and black currants, as there is a lot of them beside the creek running through our place. I am putting a fence around the garden this year. As this is all I can tell about gardening, I will tell a little about the wild flowers and trees. There are a lot of pretty wild flowers in this part of the country, but as I have not been here long I cannot tell the names of them. We have many different kinds of trees, such as willow, poplars, spruce, elm, ash, maple, balsams, jack pine, birch and elder. Some of these trees are very pretty. There is very fine pasture for our stock. I bought a little pig this spring with some money I earned in the winter for lighting the fire at the school. I wrote in February, but received no book, whether deserving or not. Hoping to see this in your valuable paper, I will close.—Yours truly, ELMER H. LOCKHART, age 14.

Americans are proverbially wide-awake. That is why they are buying Manitoba lands and Blue Ribbon Tea.

FOR Fireproof Buildings

use our

PATENT "SAFE LOCK" STEEL SHINGLES

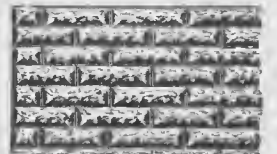


Handsome and durable. They interlock on all four sides and are positively guaranteed weather, fire and lightning proof.

OUR STEEL SIDINGS

Are handsome in design and well made. They are wind-proof, and keep your building warm.

Send for free Catalogue of Shingles, Sidings and Metal Shingles.



ROCK FACE BRICK.

Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Limited

CLARE & BROCKEST,

Selling Agents, Dept. B, Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

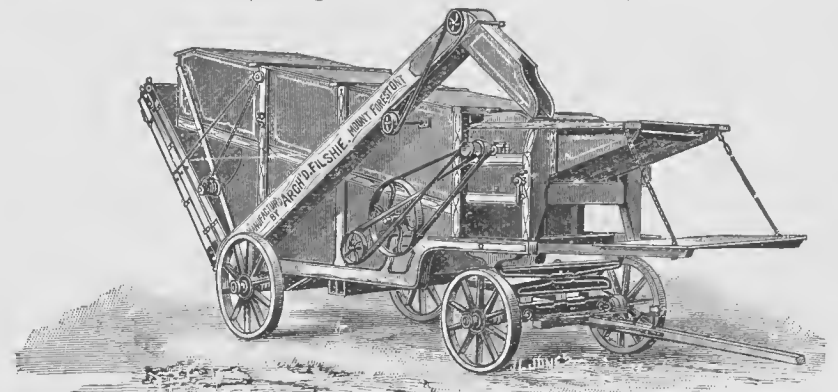
ELLIS & GROGAN, Branch Agents, Calgary, N.W.T.

BUILT BY
A. FILSHIE,

"The New Favorite"

MOUNT
FOREST,
ONTARIO

We are Sole Agents for the Province of Manitoba.



This Separator is guaranteed to be one of the best cleaners on the market.

We can supply you as follows:

Separator 33 x 50 at \$575.00 Separator 36 x 56 at \$600.00

We can supply you with Threshing Outfits at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000. If you want an Engine or Separator, or both, do not purchase until you see our prices. Our traveller will be pleased to call on you.

Remember we have all kinds of Engine and Separator Repairs always on hand.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd., Rosser Ave., BRANDON

THRESHERMEN

Insure Your
Rigs in

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.

AGENTS WANTED in Unrepresented Districts.

A. Naismith,
President.

R. M. Matheson
Vice-President.

A. F. Kempton
Sec'y and Mgr.

C. D. Kerr,
Treasurer.

Two Sisters Write Very Nicely for Their Age.

Regina, Assa., July 2, 1902.

Dear Editor—We have taken The Nor-West Farmer for about three years, and like it very much. I have noticed a great many letters in The Nor-West Farmer, which induced me to write one too. We live on Top Gallant Farm, 9 miles west of Regina. I like living on the farm very much. I am very fond of horses and riding horseback. We go to the Wascana church and Sunday school, 5 miles from our place. The Wascana church is situated on a bank of the Wascana valley. My father set out 325 trees this spring, consisting of maples, evergreens, Russian poplars, cottonwoods, lilacs, caragana and currant bushes. He has spent a great deal of time in the garden, setting out trees, hoeing and raking it. We have a nice garden enclosed by a picket fence. Our garden consists of gooseberries, raspberries and currant bushes, crab apple, plum and cherry trees. We also have quite a number of other trees in the garden. The crab apple, plum and cherry trees do not seem to grow very well. I help my mother with the household duties, such as washing dishes, dusting, sweeping, sewing, making beds, setting the table and helping to get dinner ready. I can make picture frames out of tissue-paper, croquet, sing and recite. My sister Lillian and I walk to school a mile and a half, when it is fine weather, but when it is not fine mother or father drives us to school. Lillian and I have not missed a school day this summer. I am 11 years old now, I will be 12 next Christmas day. I am in the fourth reader, and learn all fourth class studies. I am very fond of reading. The best girl's book I have read was "Little Women and Little Women Wedded." We are now having our holidays. We have 6 horses and 2 cows. We also have 2 calves. I hope you will be kind enough to send me one of Lord Strathcona's books, as I have never seen one of them. I would like to see my letter printed in The Nor-West Farmer.—Yours truly, META HOLLY WILLIAMSON.

Dear Editor—So many little boys and girls have been writing letters to your paper it made me think I would write one too. I think it is great fun reading the different letters. I find some of them quite interesting. I was 10 years old June 21st. I got several nice birthday presents. I go to school—have not missed a day this summer. I am in the third reader. I like going to school. I like our teacher very much. Her name is Miss Bertha A. Clyde. We gather flowers for her at noon hour. I was sorry King Edward was taken ill and could not be crowned. The school children in Regina district were quite disappointed, as the Lieutenant-Governor was giving a children's coronation festival and we were all expecting to have quite a nice time. I have two uncles living in Manitoba, one at Holland and one at Glendale. I hope they take The Nor-West Farmer and will see my letter in it. I hope you will think my letter good enough to send me one of Lord Strathcona's books. I am fond of reading. I have been reading Black Beauty and Beautiful Joe. I am now reading Lost Maggie. I can do chores for my mother, wipe dishes, dust, carry in wood, and feed the chickens. I think I like feeding the chickens best. We have the cutest little puppy dog. We call him Jimmy. I must not make my first letter too long.—Your little friend, LILLIAN MAY WILLIAMSON.

Another Beginner—Must Have More to Say Next Time.

Valley, Assa., July 16, 1902.

Dear Editor—I live on a farm near Moosomin. I have 3 sisters and no brothers. We went into town the other day to see the circus, but there was none because of a flood somewhere in the West. This is my first letter to The Nor-West Farmer, so I don't know whether it will find you or not. I don't go to school, but my eldest sister, Molly, does. I feed the calves every night and morning and do some of the house work, and go for the mail sometimes. I was herding 14 head of cattle last summer, but do not herd any this year. This seems to be a long letter in writing, but I do not know what it will be like in print. Hoping to see my letter in The Nor-West Farmer, I will say good-bye.—FLORRIE BLACK, age 13 years.

Another on the Cow.

By Blanche E. Ward, Red Deer, Alta.
Age 15.

The cow dates back to a very early period, being used by the Egyptians for her milk, but the cows at that time seem to have been wild, because in pictures of the Egyptians they always have their legs tied. A great deal was thought of the cow at that time, in fact, the Egyptians worshipped Apis. She is still held sacred in India. The cow was used in Europe, and when the Europeans came to America they brought her with them.

A cow is a quadruped. Its head is broader and its neck much deeper than that of a horse. One curious thing about a cow is that she has teeth on the lower jaw in front, but none on the upper. She has 8 teeth on the lower jaw in front (at least our cows have), and grinders at the back on both upper and lower jaws with which to chew her food. The cow has 4 stomachs, the first one is called the paunch, which is something like a big bag. The food is slightly chewed and then passes into this stomach and partly into the second. Food which dissolves passes into the intestines, but food which does not is chewed over again and then passes into a third stomach, which has a great many layers of skin on it much like the leaves of a book, in fact, some people call it the book. After passing through

this stomach it goes into another which has the same action upon it as the simple stomach of other animals. The important thing about a cow is her udder containing the milk which is so useful. She generally has four teats, though occasionally five. Her hoof is divided into two parts. She is covered all over with hair, which grows very long on the end of her tail, thus enabling her to keep insects off. A cow has two horns on the top of her head, with which to protect herself, and by means of these her age is told, as she grows a ring around them when she is 3 years old, and a ring every year after that. The tongue of the cow is long and rough, and aids her in eating grass.

The best kind of cows for dairy purposes are Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians, Guernseys, Red Polls, Jerseys and the Bates' strain of Shorthorns. The best beef cattle are the Cruickshank strain of Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways, Devon, Sussex and the West Highland cattle.

To obtain the best results from a cow she should always be milked by the same person, who should treat her kindly but firmly. Cows are very fond of salt, and it is necessary that they should have plenty of it. As about 88 per cent. of milk is composed of water, cows should only be given water fit for a person to drink. A cow needs a dry, comfortable place in bad weather. If she is well fed the yield of milk will be much greater, as a good cow will not get fat when well fed, but give more milk. The food given to a cow should be nutritious.

The most important uses of the cow (which make her indispensable) are that she supplies us with milk and beef. Of course the milk can be used for drinking and the cream for butter and cheese, the latter two bringing in a great deal of money. The beef which cows produce is very valuable as meat, and beef tea is also made from it. As a rule a cow raises a calf every year, and some of them can be used as oxen. Her hide is made into coats, robes, etc.

One characteristic of cows is that they are seldom all on the same social standing, though occasionally two cows are very fond of each other and neither seems boss. Sometimes a little cow is boss of her mother, and, in fact, of many older cows than herself.

This Chap is Improving—Will Get a Book.

Shepard, Calgary, Alta., July 2, 1902.

Dear Editor—I saw in The Nor-West Farmer that it is said anyone who had written before and not got a book were to write again and you will send them one, so I thought I would write again. I am 11 years old. I go to school, but we are having our holidays now. I am in the third standard and learn geography, grammar, arithmetic and many other studies. I have a horse, saddle and bridle, I ride to school and my three sisters drive. I get in the milk cows—we are milking three. I ride through the other cattle to see if they are all right. I get in the horses when my father wants them. We have about 60. We had nothing but rain in the month of June in the Calgary district, the creeks and rivers are all overflowing, the bridges are almost all gone, the trails are all mud and water. We had a fine winter, the cattle came through, but a great many have died since. All over Alberta the losses have been heavy. We did not have any summer yet. I have a cow and her name is Roney. She had a calf this year, but it died in a snow storm. We have over 150 head of cattle. We have got all our grain and potatoes planted. Two of my sisters got a book from The Nor-West Farmer. I must close.—Yours truly, NORMAN MOSS.

Has the Makings of a Farmer in Him.

Eden, Man., July 10, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have seen other boys write, so I thought I would write, too. I live on a farm of 320 acres. We live 12 miles north of Neepawa. I am 13 years old. I do not go to school as I have to help on the farm. I came out from the Old Country about 2 years ago. At first I thought it was very lonesome, but now I would not go back to England if I had the chance. I can plow, harrow, disc-harrow, roll and pick stones and roots. I plowed 10 acres this spring with two horses and a 14-inch plow. I also harrowed about 40 acres. In summer I pick up scrub and burn it so the land can be plowed. We have 4 working horses and a colt, 5 head of cattle and 7 pigs. In seeding time I do most of the harrowing. In summer when I am not picking up scrub I work in the garden. In harvest I help to stook and build loads. In winter time I help to cut wood and draw straw for the cattle. The man whom I am staying with, Mr. A. Ramsay, takes The Nor-West Farmer. I like it very much. I will now close. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly, ALFRED JONES.

One More About Cows.

By Leo. C. Lockhart, Marquette Stock Farm, Lidstone, Man.

Cows are useful animals on the farm. The heifers can be used for raising calves and the steers for oxen or beef. The cows also give milk and cream rises on it. Butter can be made from the cream and cheese made of the milk. There are different breeds of cattle, such as Shorthorn, Jersey, Devon, Holstein, Ayrshire and Hereford. I have two grade steers I am raising for oxen. We have some grade cattle, but most of them are Shorthorns. We brought them with us from Ontario. I think that is all I can say about cows. I am going to write about the school and the things that I own. I own two steers, as I mentioned, a flower garden and quarter acre of potatoes. The name of my garden is Poplar Grove. My two brothers and I

have about 30 pigeons between us. It is holidays now, but before holiday I passed into the fourth book. I sit with a boy 12 years old. His name is Percy Finch. The studies we take up are arithmetic, spelling, reading, geography, history, physiology, grammar, botany and a little bookkeeping. There are 24 scholars in the school, 7 of them are girls. I thank you for the space in your valuable paper.

I forgot to tell you that we have some very fine Shorthorn calves. They are dark red and as fat as they can be. We have one just a day old. Its mother's name is Lady Aberdeen.

Pretty Fair for Seven Years old, Though the Penmanship is Only Fair.

Meridian, Assa., July 10, 1902.

Dear Editor—I want to write you a letter. I am 7 years old. I go one mile and a half to school. Am in the part II book. I like going. Also the studies, because the teacher is kind to me. I cannot do much work, but I try to help papa all I can with the chores, as he is very busy, for he has a section of land to work, and this summer he is building a big hank barn with stone stable under it.—Yours truly, AMBROSE A. DOWKES.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last eight years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have been selling Perfumes for the past six months. I make them myself at home and sell to friends and neighbors. Have made \$710. Everybody buys a bottle. For 50 cts. worth of material I make Perfume that would cost \$2.00 in drug stores. I also sold 125 formulas for making perfume at \$1.00 each.

I first made it for my own use only, but the curiosity of friends as to where I procured such exquisite odors, prompted me to sell it. I clear from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per week. I do not canvas, people come and send to me for the perfumes. Any intelligent person can do as well as I do. For 42 cts. in stamps I will send you the formula for making all kinds of perfumes and sample bottle prepaid. I will also help you get started in the business. MARTHA FRANCIS, 11 South Vandeventer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.



We send our Illustrated Catalogue free on receipt of 2c. stamp to help pay postage.

With it you can choose your equipment for Field, or In-door sports, just as well as by calling at any store—and cheaper—as we make special prices for our catalogue goods, and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. GUNS, Revolvers, RIFLES, Ammunition, SHOOTING CLOTHES, Targets, TRAPS, Golf, FOOT BALL, Boxing Gloves, PUNCHING BAGS, Fells, SKATES, Skating Boots, SNOWSHOES, Moccasins, TOBACCO, Skis, HOCKEY SUPPLIES, Billiards, PING PONG, etc.

T. W. BOYD & SON MONTREAL, P.Q.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPE'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocos, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins labeled JAMES EPPE & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPE'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

Why you should buy "Fair Play" Chewing Tobacco.

Because it is the best quality.
Because it is the most lasting chew.
Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c. plug.
Because the tags are valuable for premiums.
Because we guarantee every plug, and
Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LTD.

COVER YOUR BARN

—WITH—

Eastlake

Steel

Shingles

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED

BECAUSE:

They are quicker laid than others. Are easy to handle. Can be applied by any handy man. Give perfect protection from lightning. Are storm and rust proof. Will prevent fire, and last indefinitely.

And yet they don't cost more than poorer kinds. Canadian made. A full supply kept at our Winnipeg warehouses.

THE

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited,

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 542

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town, to help us sell overstock of high grade bicycles at half factory cost.

New 1902 Models.

"Bellise," complete \$8.75

"Cosack," Guaranteed High-Grade \$9.75

"Sheridan," a Beauty \$10.75

"Heudorf," Road Racer \$11.75

no finer bicycle at any price.

Any other make or model you want at one-third usual price.

Choice of M. & W. or Record tires and best equipment on all our bicycles.

Strongest guarantee.

SHIP ON APPROVAL

We O.D. to any one without a cent deposit and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL before purchase is binding.

500 good 2nd-hand wheels \$3 to \$8.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle until you have written for our free catalog with large photographic engravings and full descriptions.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 3587, Chicago.

Special Offer to

...YOU

We want your Subscription

And we are prepared to make this exceptional offer to get it.

On receipt of 30 cents we will send you The Weekly Free Press for three months and thirteen beautiful pictures. Ten pictures will be forwarded on receipt of order and three similar pictures during currency of subscription, in all thirteen paintings. The only condition attaching to the offer is that if you are entirely satisfied with the pictures you will forward 70 cents more, which will extend your subscription for the full term of a year and entitle you to twenty-two pictures in all. If we were not confident that you would be more than satisfied with the pictures we could not afford to make this offer.

The regular issue of The Weekly Free Press consists of 28 pages, 16 of which, in the form of a supplement, are given up to general reading or to a story.

The ten picture set is limited. When the supply is exhausted the offer will be withdrawn, therefore to avoid disappointment we would recommend you to order at once.

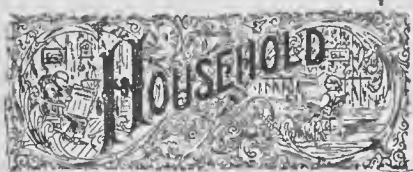
THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO.

"Favorable comment is followed by expressions of surprise that the Free Press is able to furnish with a high grade paper pictures of such evident merit and value."—Town Topics, Winnipeg.

"Every picture is a study, and every study a delight. There is such a variety that all good tastes are pleased."—The Star, Hartney, Man.

"The Free Press premium pictures are alone worth \$10.00."—The Sun, Brandon.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



An Old Friend.

Translate the following nursery rhyme back into the original version:

"Infinitesimal particles of saline humective fluidity,
Minute corpuscles of non-adhering inorganic matter,
Conjointly cause to exist the unmeasurable expanse of aqueous sections,
And the resplendent superficial area of dry solidity."

—Popular Science Monthly.

A Song of Loving.

This, I think, is heaven-wise—
Loving all that round us lies;
Every beast that runs or flies;
Every creature, kin or no,
Every being, high or low;—
Loving every day divine,
Whether it be rain or shine;
Loving every breath we draw—
Loving death, which is Gods' law.

Just to love whatever comes,—
Al! philosophy it sums!
For, if God does only best
(So we have our faith professed).
Let us in assurance rest.
Though sometimes the way seems dim.
Leave it troubled heart, to Him!
Though the song may sometimes faint,
Sing it bravely still, O saint!
While the bird's flute heeds not rain,
Let no son of God complain.
Love the storm, and love the sun,
For in truth they are but one.
Back of cloud and storm and night
Lie eternal Love and Light!

—James Buckham.

Honey Cakes.

Mix thoroughly one quart of honey, half-pint pulverized sugar, half-pound fresh butter, juice of two oranges; then stir in gradually enough sifted flour to make dough stiff enough to roll out easily. Turn out on a moulding board; beat well for a few minutes with a rolling pin; then roll out into sheets half an inch thick; cut into round cakes and bake in shallow, buttered pans.—Delineator.

A Matter of Peelings.

"I surrender unconditionally," said my cousin, at the tea-table.

"What in the world do you mean?" I asked.

She indicated the rhubarb sauce before her. "I was watching you while you made it, and I noticed that you didn't peel it. Now I was brought up to think that not a bit of the skin should be used. I wondered at you as I saw you cutting it up skin and all, and I thought that it would be queer sauce. But now, although I know you put it in, there isn't a sign of skin to be found."

"Of course not," I said; "it cooks up soft. And don't you notice that the color is different?"

"Yes," she said. "My rhubarb sauce is always of a disgusting green color, but this is decidedly pink. Hereafter no rhubarb shall be peeled in my house."

Later on in the same year I visited my cousin. "What beautiful tomatoes!" I exclaimed, as she showed the vegetable garden to me.

"We'll have some for supper," she said, "if you are fond of them. We don't care for them very much."

"Let me get them," I said, and when we returned to the house she gave me a basket, and I went out and picked it

full. Then I asked leave to slice them. I found a large pan, put the tomatoes in it, poured boiling water on them, letting it stand till the skins cracked, then turned it off and pumped cold water on them till they were cold. The skins came off easily, and I sliced the tomatoes into a large glass dish.

"Do you go to all that trouble?" said my cousin, who noticed what I was doing. "Mercy!" she added as she saw the dish, "we never can eat all those."

"Another unconditional surrender," she laughed, after supper, as she removed the empty glass dish from the table. "I never saw tomatoes disappear in this way before, and it is all owing to their being peeled. I wouldn't have believed it would make so much difference. It takes time, but it is time well spent.—Isn't it funny?" she added. "Last spring you made me believe in skin, and this fall you make me disbelieve in it."

"Yes," I said, "but there is a difference between rhubarb skin and tomato skin."

"There is, indeed," she returned.

About Cucumbers.

Grate cucumbers, put in a colander or sieve and drain five hours. Put in a cheese-cloth strainer and squeeze well. Pour over the pulp vinegar equal in measure to the juice drained from it, and season to taste with grated horse-radish, salt and pepper, with spices as preferred.

Cucumber No. 2.—Chop three dozen cucumbers and 18 small onions, mix with three-quarters of a pint of fine salt, put in a colander, cover with plate and weight and drain 12 hours. Add a teacupful of mustard seed, three tablespoonfuls of ground pepper, and bring to the consistency of catsup by the addition of good cider vinegar.

Ripe Cucumber.—Chop very fine a dozen ripe cucumbers and six rather small onions; squeeze through a cheese cloth, add four green peppers and two stalks of celery chopped fine, mix all together and season to taste with salt, ground cinnamon, mustard powder and ground pepper, with a very little cayenne. Add a tablespoonful or more salad oil, half a teacupful of white sugar, and thin with cold vinegar.

Lemon.—Slice 15 large or 18 small lemons, and add to them an ounce each of whole mace, allspice, a quarter of a pound of mustard powder, two grated nutmegs, and a dozen whole cloves. Mix carefully with the hand, tie up closely in a jar, and stir daily for two months, then strain and seal. This is a delicious, delicately flavored catsup.

To Keep Butter Hard.

The remedy for soft butter is as economical as simple. Purchase an eight or ten-gallon unglazed earthen flower jar. Wash thoroughly in clear water, then let it stand for an hour submerged in as cold water as can be procured. When saturated, drain a few minutes by turning jar upside down. Prepare your butter on a plate a few hours before meal time. Fit a cork into the hole in the bottom of jar to exclude hot air. Place the jar over the butter and set on stone cellar floor. The result will be most satisfactory. If the butter is not as hard as when placed on ice it will retain its form and be hard enough for comfortable appliance.

Dearer Brooms.

The crop of broom corn is reported to be 30 to 35 per cent. less than that of last year, which was 22 per cent. short of a normal crop. The annual consumption of broom corn is between 34,000 and 36,000 tons, and this year's crop is not expected to exceed 20,000 tons. The surplus of 1899 and 1900 helped out the short crop of last year, but there is nothing this year to keep down an advance in the price of brooms.

The "Dominion" Pianos

60,000
IN USE

An instrument of which

Canada is justly proud

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS
Dominion Organ & Piano Co.
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.



The "Kelsey"

Warm Air Generator

THE HEATING of a home in Manitoba and the Territories is a question of great importance. Coal is expensive, the winters are long; therefore, it requires a large quantity of heat to keep them comfortable. The KELSEY heats your home on ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL than any other system. The KELSEY gives you a large volume of WARM AIR (not hot air). Note the construction of the KELSEY. 200 KELSEYS in successful operation West of Lake Superior.

Kelseys are { HEAT MAKERS
FUEL SAVERS

The KELSEY method of warming the air is the best method. Send for booklet.

The JAMES SMART MFG. CO. Ltd.,

BROCKVILLE, Ont.

Sole Makers for Canada.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WOOL! WOOL!

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,

Ninth Street

BRANDON, MAN.

NO HUMBBUG & PERFECT INSTRUMENTS IN 1

Humane Swine V, Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial; right works, send bal. inc. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.



HUNTER-TRAPPER - TRAPPER contains 52 pages each month. Published by an experienced hunter, trader and trapper—tells about hunting, trapping and raw furs. Sample copy, 10 cents, silver. HUNTER-TRAPPER, Box D, Gallipolis, Ohio.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Home-made Pickles.

Pickles made at home are cheaper and better than the ones purchased at the store. The pickles should be kept either in glass bottles or in stone jars. Use porcelain or granite ware, which are easily cleaned and safe unless the enamel wears off, then the iron is as dangerous as tin or brass, as the action of the acid on these metals produces a poison. If compelled to use tin, do not let the vinegar remain in it one moment longer than necessary. Employ also wooden knives and forks in the preparation of the pickles. Fill the jars three parts full with the articles to be pickled, then add vinegar up to the neck of the jar or bottle. Use vinegar of the strongest quality as well as of the best flavor.

When greening keep the pickles covered down or the evaporation of the steam will injure the color; a little rut of alum may be added to crisp the pickles, but it should be very small in proportion to the quantity, or a disagreeable flavor will be imparted to the pickles. If any symptoms appear of the pickles becoming mouldy boil the vinegar again, adding a little more spice; keep them also closely covered, as exposure to the air makes the pickles soft.

The following recipe for cucumber

the bag and its contents remain in soak must be proportionately increased. It will not injure the cucumbers to remain for a month or six weeks in the brine. Test its strength from time to time with an egg, and add more salt if necessary, or water, if this has evaporated too rapidly. When the last cucumbers added to the store have served their term in salt water, take them all out, pick them over carefully, rejecting those that have softened, and lay the others in cold fresh water for forty-eight hours, changing the water once during that time.

Prepare the vinegar by adding to each quart twelve whole cloves, twelve whole black pepper corns, six whole allspice, six blades of mace, a quarter of an onion sliced, and one-third of a cup of sugar. Tie the spices and onion up together in one or two small bags, and boil the vinegar containing these and the sugar for five minutes. Pack the gherkins into a stone crock, pour the boiling vinegar over them, and cover the jar tightly. Three days later drain the vinegar from the pickles, scald again and pour back on the gherkins. Repeat the operation a week later and again on the tenth day. Then arrange pickles in small jars or leave in the large crock. Cover closely. In six or eight weeks they will be ready for the table. String beans, radish

"The Stretched Forefinger of all Time" is on the dial of an Elgin Watch

—the world's standard for pocket time-pieces. Perfect in construction; positive in performance. Sold by every jeweler in the land; fully guaranteed. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

gar. Spice to taste. Boil all together till the pickles are tender and transparent. Cover them closely in a jar. Watermelon rind sweet pickles may be made in the same way. Cut all the red part and the outside of rind from the melon and cut in small pieces. A French recipe for ripe cucumber

Piccalili—One peck of green tomatoes, eight large onions chopped fine with one cup of salt well stirred in. Let it stand over night. In the morning drain off all the liquor. Take two quarts of water and one of vinegar, boil all together twenty minutes. Drain all through a sieve or colander. Put



CONEY ISLAND, A VERY PRETTY WOODED ISLAND IN COOKING LAKE, EDMONTON DISTRICT.

pickles appeared in Good Housekeeping and comes from the New England Cooking School. It is claimed that the result is perfection:

Cucumber Pickles—Always pick cucumbers in the early morning or late at night, gathering them under a hot sun proves a death blow to the vines. Choose the smallest cucumbers and absolutely perfect ones. Put a layer of cucumbers in a glass can and scatter through them fine strips of horseradish root. Mix a gallon of vinegar with half a gallon of water, add to it one cup of salt and pour it cold over the packed cucumbers. Fill the jar overflowing and seal immediately.

The following is a recipe of Christine Herrick's for pickling cucumbers: Put the cucumbers into a good-sized cheese-cloth bag, in which has been placed a stone heavy enough to anchor the bag in the bottom of the large earthenware crock or small keg which is to hold the pickles during the first stage. Tie up the bag at the top and lay it in the jar, taking care that none of the gherkins are under the stone. Pour in the brine, made strong enough to bear up an egg, using about a quart of salt to three gallons of water. Let the cucumbers lie in the brine for at least ten days, stirring the brine up well three times a week. Fresh cucumbers may be added from day to day, but in that case the length of time

pods and small green tomatoes may be put up by the same method. If the pickles are not sharp enough use less sugar to the same amount of vinegar.

Mixed Pickles—For this pickle cauliflower, string beans, button onions, cucumbers, cabbage, green tomatoes, small pepper, or nasturtium seeds may be used cut or chopped in small pieces. For three gallons of pickles use two quarts of vinegar, two quarts of sugar, one cupful ground horseradish, one-half cupful round green peppers, one teaspoonful black pepper, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls mace, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of celery seed. Mix the pickles with one-third of a cup of salt, and let stand over night. Drain off the juice, add the spices and sugar to the vinegar; boil five minutes and pour over the vegetables. Set in a cool place. They will be ready for use in three days. If sealed closely these pickles will keep nicely for some time.

Ripe Cucumber Sweet Pickles—Pare and seed ripe cucumbers. Slice each cucumber lengthwise into four pieces, or cut it into fancy shapes as preferred. Let them stand twenty-four hours covered with brine. Drain them; then put them into fresh vinegar, in the proportion of seven pounds of fruit, three of sugar and one quart of vine-

pickle—This is a most excellent condiment; it is made by sun-drying thirty old, full-grown cucumbers which have first been pared and split, had the seeds taken out, been salted and let stand twenty-four hours. The sun should be permitted to dry, not simply drain them. When they are moderately dry wash them with vinegar and place them in layers in a jar, alternating them with a layer of horseradish, mustard seed, garlic and onions for each layer of cucumbers. Boil in one quart of vinegar, two ounces of racing ginger, one-half ounce of allspice and the same of turmeric. When cool pour this over the cucumbers; tie up tightly and set away. This pickle requires several months to mature it. It keeps admirably and only a little is needed as a relish.

it back into the kettle again; turn over it two quarts of vinegar, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of ground pepper, two of cinnamon, one of cloves, two of ginger, one of allspice and one-half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Boil all together for fifteen minutes, or until tender. Stir it often to prevent scorching. Seal in glass jars.

Spiced Grapes—Take the pulp from the grapes, preserving the skins. Boil the pulp and rub through the colander to get out the seed; add skins to pulp and boil with sugar, vinegar and spices. To every seven pounds of fruit use four and a half pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar. Spice highly with ground cloves, allspice with little cinnamon.

How annoying to have poor pastry through using inferior baking powder. Use "White Star," you will be delighted with the result.

The Revolution at Four Corners.



LEARNING over the fence, Mrs. Hignutt peered down the street. The light from the kerosene street lamps cut through the sharp spring night in irregular beams, and the odor of freshly thawed ground came to the nostrils, hinting of the green growth just a stir. As a passer-by trod heavily beside her, Mrs. Hignutt gave a startled jump that tore her apron on the fence.

"Land, Sally Cooper!" she exclaimed. "Might's well kill a body as scare 'em to death."

Mrs. Cooper laughed with the oily chuckle peculiar to double chins and a care-free disposition. "Thought you knew I was a-comin', Marthy," she explained. "I didn't go to scare you and make you tear your apron."

"That's the children's fault; they're forever drivin' nails around so't you can jag yourself or your clothes on 'em. This apron's some o' Tate Barton rotten five cent gingham, anyway—not worth thread to sew it. Come on in, Sally."

"I reckon I might as well," said the other, "for Mr. Cooper's gone down town and Mame went out Greensboro way to stay all night with the Reed girls, an' I declare but I got lonesome! The old clock was a-ticking, and a-ticking, till it made me right nervous; so I picked up bonnet and shawl and started out."

By this time they were sitting on either side of the mighty, air-tight stove, which was Mrs. Hignutt's pride and the glory of her sitting-room, keeping time to their conversation with vigorous rocking.

"Well, that's just the way with me," grumbled the hostess, "might's well not be married for all the good Jim Hignutt is around the house. All day long he's out to the saw-mill, and nights when I might get a chance to talk to him he's off and away soon's supper's over to the Hardware, and there he stays till bedtime."

"Every man in the Corners is in there, I bet, this minute," chuckled Mrs. Cooper. "Seems's if it's a sort o' sewing sassiety to 'em. Laws, men talk about women gossipin' an' tattlin' round! Why, men-folks, when they get together, they're worse than a flock o' old hens. Most o' the talk starts with them, anyhow; then when the women takes it up, it's such stale news to the men they call it gossip."

"And that's the truth," affirmed Mrs. Hignutt with energy. "But this evenin' I told Jim to come straight back an' bring me the paper. Oh, yes, indeed, he'd be back in five minutes. That was three-quarters of an hour ago, by the clock, an' I ain't seen a sign of him since."

"You ain't the worst off, Marthy," consoled her visitor. "Loretta Jenkins sent Dave after the doctor last Thursday night was a week, when little Dave was threatened with the croup, and Dave got into the Hardware and began talkin' 'bout Judge Martin's sale, an' like to forgot all about the child. He was 'parently gasping his last when the doctor got there, and Loretta was nearly crazy. She just preached! Dave Jenkins 'll have to walk mighty light for a while."

"Jim Hignutt would do the very same thing, I know," said his wife. "He knew I was anxious to see that paper. They're having diphtheria over to Moorestown, and last week the Banner printed a list of the ones that was down with it, and I s'pose they'll do the same this week. I've got lots of relations over to Moorestown, and I feel real anxious about 'em. Plague take that hardware store!"

"Except for the loss to Lapham," reviled Mrs. Cooper in her turn, "I ec'd wish it was burnt to the ground. There's a gang o' men settin' in there this minute, on old nail kegs and rough boxes, chewin' an' spittin', chewin' an' spittin', and not one of 'em but has

got a lonesome wife to home where he ought to be. If he ain't no good any other way, he's a sort of protection. I never get scared up when Mist' Cooper's at home, but some nights—I'm tellin' you the truth, Marthy Hignutt—a little noise comin' real sudden-like, will set me all of a tremble."

"Yes, and me too," said Mrs. Hignutt. "After the children's in bed, you know. But there don't seem to be any way to break it up. Jim's bound to get off on some excuse or other."

"There's one thing I bet would break 'em of it"—Mrs. Cooper's double chin shook with mirth. "If a whole lot of us women would go down there some night an' just set round with 'em—my sakes, there wouldn't be a man in sight in less'n ten minutes."

"Well, I'd go quick enough, if 't 'ud do any good," said Mrs. Hignutt.

The visitor was already up, tying her bonnet. "Come on, Marthy," she gurgled, joyfully. "We'll go get Loretta and Mis' Walton, an' Mandy Tredwell, an' Mis' Bascom, an' we'll go in there an' give them men folks enough gossip to last 'em!"

Mrs. Hignutt's thin face was aflame. "We'll do it, Sally! We'll—oh, land! where's my old cape?—come on, let's go to Mis' Bascom's first and then up after Loretta."

They were across the street and knocking at the Bascoms' front door before the first wave of eagerness had subsided.

"Good evenin', Mis' Cooper, good evenin', Mis' Hignutt. I certainly am glad to see you, for I'm lonesome as a stray cat. Come in to the fire," was their greeting.

"Where's Mr. Bascom?" broke in Mrs. Hignutt.

"Down 't the Hardware, of course," sniffed his wife, "chewin' plug tobacco an' talkin' politics, I s'pose."

"Just as I said," came Mrs. Cooper's cheery voice. "Mis' Bascom, me and Marthy here is tired of that everlasting Hardware taking all the men of an evenin', an' we thought we'd learn 'em a lesson. We're goin' down there an' set round on kegs and talk; join right in with them, y' know, an' we want you to come along."

"For goodness sake, Mis' Cooper"—Mrs. Bascom's tone was one of admiring wonder—"you do beat the Dutch. I'd never thought of that in a month of Sundays. Indeed I will go with you, soon's I ketch up something to put around me. No, I ain't going to lock the door, serve Lige Bascom right if somethin' was stole once, though I never heard of a thief at the Corners. Where you goin' next?"

The contagion of daring fun spread among the women. They hurried along the street, giggling breathlessly. At each house it was the same: sewing and knitting were thrown aside, newspapers went headlong, as wife after wife—sitting alone or with the elder children—joined the revolt against the tyranny of the Hardware. At last a company of ten, laughing and "cutting up" as they had not done since their girlhood days, they turned toward the only illuminated sign in the town—

◆◆◆◆◆
◆ Stoves. Tinware. ◆
◆ HARDWARE. ◆
◆ Harness. Pumps. ◆
◆◆◆◆◆

"Seem's if we ought to have a little plug tobacco to chew on," tittered Mrs. Walton, a white-haired grandmother.

"Let's get chewin' gum," came in a burst of inspiration from Loretta Jenkins. No sooner said than done. In less than five minutes a collection was taken up, Loretta had bought the gum, and had given a couple of pieces to each. "Chew on one, and offer the other piece to some of 'em," she said, biting vindictively on a piece of it herself.

A little way outside the Hardware, Mrs. Cooper halted her forces and gave the final instructions. "We'll not all go in at once," she said. "We'll just

slip in, one at a time, an' set down an' begin on the gum. The rest c'n watch from the outside, so's to know when to come."

"Who—who's goin' in first" asked one.

"I'll go," said Mrs. Hignutt, the light of determination in her eye.

So it was she who came in, and, spying a vacant box between two of the men, started toward it. Lapham, thinking her a customer, intercepted her. "What can I show you this evenin', ma'am" he inquired.

"Nothing, thank you, Mr. Lapham," she replied, with a gracious smile. As she sat down on a box, the men around the stove stopped talking. There was an amazed pause. "What's the matter, gentlemen?" she inquired, blandly. "You was talkin' fast enough when I come in. Don't let me disturb you." Then before their astonished eyes she pulled out a piece of chewing gum and began to chew contentedly. "When you get through with your tobacco, maybe you'll try a piece of my chewin' stuff," she said to her left-hand neighbor, offering a piece of gum, generously large. The man, 'twas Dave Jenkins, gasped out, "N—no,—thank you," and the rest of them stared at her as if they had never seen her before. Her husband leaned over and gave her a meaning look. "Here's your paper," he said.

"Thank you, Jim," you're real thoughtful," she answered coolly, taking it but disregarding the look; before she could say more, Mrs. Bascom's voice broke in.

"Good evening all! You do look real sociable, declare for't. Nev' mind, Mr. Cooper, I'll sit on this keg." She glanced around at them pleasantly. "Sorry I can't keep you gentlemen company with tobacco, but I never learnt to chew. I can get away with gum, though."

Yes, they saw she could. But Mrs. Cooper was rolling in. She sat down on a box, but it cracked ominously, and she, too, tried a keg. The perplexed Lapham offered her a chair, but she refused it and offered him—some gum!

The fun went on. When Loretta came in Dave Jenkins tried to hide behind the stove, but she took no notice of his presence. The women talked of this and that with cheerful, if homely, repartee, and endeavored to draw their husbands into the conversation. But if the men had been suddenly stricken mute, they would have talked quite as much.

It was Dave Jenkins who succumbed first. Under a pretext of examining a ease of pocket-knives, he approached the door, and then quickly slipped outside. Soon old Mr. Walton recollected a pressing errand elsewhere. John Tredwell had a letter to mail,—and it was important that it should be mailed at once, though no mail would go out until eleven next morning. One by one they slipped away, ingloriously beaten on their own ground.

The astonished Lapham was left alone with ten of the most respected matrons of the town, and listened bewilderedly to Mrs. Cooper's description of the wedding presents of her niece in Colorado. He retreated behind his desk and awaited developments. For one whole hour they kept him there. Then they rose to go.

They went out, still talking animatedly on the probabilities of a match be-

tween the Widder Dean and old man Sackett, but outside the voices fell into silence. Mrs. Cooper was the first to take up the pean of victory.

"Sakes o' mercy, when I saw Mist' Cooper's face I thought I'd die! If he wasn't just completely dumfounded—" At her reminiscent chuckle the others joined the strain.

Gradually their voices died away in the distance. The light behind the big sign went out with an angry flicker.

The reign of the Hardware was at an end.—Country Gentleman.

When you are packing your pretty dresses put soft paper between the folds, and they will crease very little when you reach your journey's end.

Legs So Swelled He Couldn't Walk

Kidney and Urinary Troubles
Were Followed by Dropsy
—A Perrect Cure by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

This case of Mr. James Treneman, the well-known butcher, of 536 Adelaide street, London, Ont., is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in the most severe and complicated diseases of the kidneys.

The double action which this famous prescription has on both the kidneys and liver is in a large measure responsible for its wonderful curative effects. When there are backache, frequent, difficult or painful urination, dropsical swellings, biliousness, constipation or stomach derangements, you may depend upon it that the kidneys are clogged and the liver sluggish.

It is at such times that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove themselves prompt to give relief and certain to effect a cure. The evidence to prove this fact is simply overwhelming.

Mr. James Treneman states:—"Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

As a family medicine of tested and known worth, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have never been approached. They act directly on the kidneys and liver, regulate the bowels and ensure the perfect action of the digestive and filtering systems. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Bole's Spiced Blackberry Brandy

CURES { DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.

25c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MONEY RETURNED IF IT
FAILS.

THE BOLE DRUG CO.,
WINNIPEG.

The Sleepy Weasel.



An old saying is "Catch a weasel asleep," meaning that the weasel is very hard to be caught. But in the "Topsy-Turvy Tales," in which the stories turn out differently from what one would expect, there is one called "The Sleepy Weasel," which is here printed. It is from Cassell's Little Folks, a magazine for children.

His name was William; from the very first he was quite different from all other weasels—not only in his habits of sleepiness and slowness, but in his manner and character and everything. Mrs. Weasel was quite distressed about it, even when he was quite small.

"I don't know what to make of William," she would say to her friend, Mrs. Stoat, "he isn't like the rest of us; he seems so timid and gentle. I don't know where he gets it all from; his father is as sharp as you could wish, and it certainly doesn't come from my side of the family, though I say it as shouldn't! I'm afraid he'll cause me trouble before I've done with him."

"Ah," replied Mrs. Stoat, "children are a sad worry, Mrs. Weasel; there's my Samuel, now, he's always getting into mischief—indeed, he's never out of it, I may say. Only last week he came home with one of his paws in a shocking state—he'd got it caught in a trap, and only just freed himself in time, too; he's that daring and bold he makes me quite tremble at times."

"I only wish it was that way with William," said Mrs. Weasel with a sigh; "but he doesn't seem to have any spirit for that kind of thing. And he's so tender-hearted, too; he actually asked me the other day if all rabbits were wicked! The very idea of thinking of questioning it! I was so surprised, I didn't know what to say. Rabbits, indeed! As if anybody cared whether such creatures were wicked or not! All we care about is that they are most delicious for supper, and that they are silly, flighty things which anybody can catch!"

Mrs. Stoat quite agreed with her friend—she had certainly never troubled her head about the feelings or morals of rabbits—and the two friends came to the conclusion that it was a strange world and they didn't know what young folks were coming to when they took up with such notions.

The fact was that William was really a very thoughtful Weasel; of course, all his family had always regarded the Rabbits as their natural enemies ever since the day when the Oldest Rabbit of all had had the tremendous quarrel with the King of Weasels. But that was long, long ago, long before William was born, and William knew nothing about the original quarrel except what he had heard from his mother, and she, of course, gave a very one-sided account of it.

As William grew up, he began to think that it was very strange that the Rabbits he saw (who seemed such gentle, harmless creatures) should be the dreadful monsters that Mrs. Weasel made them out to be; and when he had seen little Patty Rabbit once or twice, he grew more doubtful than ever, and that was what made him ask the question which astonished Mrs. Weasel so much.

When, however, he saw how his ideas were received by the rest of his family, he gave up mentioning the subject, but he did not cease to think of it. Young Wilfred, his small brother (a particularly lively, sharp Weasel), was very scornful at the notion that there could be anything good about a Rabbit.

"Why, everyone knows," said he, "they're most dreadful animals! Ask old Reynard or Sammy Stoat, or Uncle Ferret, they'll all tell you the same tale! Uncle Ferret says he once went into their Warren, and they were quite rude to him, they didn't even ask him to stay to tea!"

"Well, and I don't wonder," said William, "seeing that he'd done so much harm to their family! Why, it was just after he caught poor little Robin Rabbit! You couldn't expect them to be friendly after that."

"Pooh!" returned Wilfred, with a sniff. "What's a silly little Rabbit more or less?"

But William was not convinced. And the more he saw of Patty, the less convinced he became. She was a very pretty little Rabbit was Patty; she had large, dark eyes and beautiful soft fur, and the sweetest little tail in the world. Often and often would William lie hidden behind a tree-stump watching her play in the moonlight with her little brothers and sisters at "Here we come gathering nuts in May," or "A ring, a ring of roses." Once, indeed, he became so much interested in the game that was going on that he came farther and farther out from behind the tree-stump and Patty, suddenly turning around, saw him standing there and gave a little squeal of fright, and in an instant the whole party had vanished.

Poor William went home that night feeling very sad; he did not like to think that he should be looked upon as something very terrible, something to be run away from by Patty Rabbit, whom he admired so much, and he longed to do something to show her that he did really regard her as a friend and not as an enemy.

It was not very long before he had an opportunity. For some reason or other, the Rabbits had been getting very wary of late, and the consequence was that the Weasels, the Ferrets, the Stoats, and old Reynard the Fox were very much dissatisfied. For, however much they might dislike Rabbits as friends, they were fond of them for supper, and latterly suppers had been very scarce with them.

This was partly because Patty was a very clever, wide-awake young Rabbit, and had very sharp eyes and ears, and used to warn all the other Rabbits the moment she saw or heard anything at all suspicious. It was also partly due to William's sleepiness; he had grown very dreamy and absent-minded through thinking so much about Patty and the Rabbit family in general, and whenever he went on a hunting expedition he invariably spoilt the sport by showing his nose at a critical moment or yawning very loudly, and so giving the alarm.

He always appeared to be very much ashamed of himself on these occasions, but it's my private opinion that he did it on purpose. However, no one seemed to think of such a thing, and he continued to go out with the hunting parties.

At length things came to a pass that everyone said that something must be done; so a grand council was called, and held one evening at the Weasels' home.

All the Stoats were there, the Ferrets (and, of course, the Weasels), and even the Fox had condescended to come. All were very eager and excited, excepting William, who seemed very sleepy, and before long was curled up in a corner fast asleep. Everyone had a plan to propose, and everybody else had objections to make, and for a long time it seemed as if nothing would be done.

"It's all that silly Patty," said Sammy Stoat, "she's much too sharp! She spoils everything!"

William opened his eyes and lifted his head, then pretended to go to sleep again; but for the rest of the evening he listened hard.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Uncle Ferret. "I've got a plan of the Warren, with all the doors and passages marked on it; we'll have a raid on it!"

"What's a raid?" said Wilfred.

"Oh, it's just a sort of visit, you know," put in Reynard; "it'll do them a world of good! Go on, Ferret!"

Uncle Ferret proceeded to explain his plan (which certainly was a most ingenious one), and William listened with all his might, all the time pretending to be fast asleep.

"Some one must be posted at each entrance," concluded Uncle Ferret, "and everyone must keep his eyes open" (this with a glance at William curled up in the corner).

It was decided that the raid should

take place on the very next night, and each one present was given his appointed place. There was much discussion as to whether William should have a post at all, but it was found that they could not do without him, for,

Varicoccele

... CAN BE CURED.



The Cause of More Wrecks Than Any Other Disease—It Can Be Cured by Electricity.

Thousands of men have Varicoccele and are ignorant of the harm which may result. They only know that something is draining the vim and ambition from their bodies and brains, and know of no reason to account for it. This terrible affliction is the most treacherous, silent and certain in its work of all known ailments. It comes on without apparent cause and never ceases in its destructive influence until it robs a man of all his vitality and leaves him a physical and mental wreck.

My method has cured after the knife, injection, ligation and every other known means had been tried and failed. I have cured physicians, lawyers, ministers, merchants and laborers. In many thousands of cases where a cure was considered impossible my treatment has cured.

I use a method of my own; one which is the result of vast experience during the past twenty years. I have perfected an electric body battery which can be worn comfortably while the patient sleeps at night, which gives a powerful soothing current that is always under the control of the wearers. It pours its vitalizing energy into the body for six to eight hours every night in a manner devised by myself, which dissolves the congestion, assists the circulation, gives contraction to relaxed cords and restores strength.

If you are tired of treatments that fail, I want you to study my plan, and when you see how simple it is come and try it.

The following are extracts from letters received by me:—

Your Belt is all right. I believe it is all you say it is. From the first time I put it on I have had no night sweats or wild dreams.—JOHN BELL, Lochlin, Ont.

My back is much better since I got your Belt, and I am sure that if I had got it before it would have saved me a lot of suffering.—THOS. SANDERCOCK, Trenton, Ont.

I can assure you I am not sorry that I got your Belt. I am very thankful to you both for the Belt and the kind way you have acted and the interest you have taken. It shows that it is no fraud when any one knows the interest you take in their case.—FRANK SHAW, Arnprior, Ont.

I was what you might term a "broken-down sport," but having somewhat reformed and with the use of the Belt will again enjoy life and pleasure.—JAMES J. SMITH, Rat Portage, Ont.

I can now sleep without rolling around all night to find an easy spot to lie on.—GEO. BARTINDALE, 213 John street, S. Hamilton, Ont.

The contraction of the muscles in my leg is all gone, and the pains have disappeared. I would not part with my Belt for double the amount I paid for it.—CHARLES SMITH, Box 62, Winona, Ont.

The Chronic Catarrh I had in my head has disappeared, and the Varicoccele is greatly reduced. Thanks to your wonderful Belt.—CHARLES T. COLLINS, Leeburn, Ont.

My confidence in my method enables me to make this offer to any man or woman who suffers pains or weakness from any cause. If they will give me evidence of their honesty by offering me reasonable security they may use the Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION—Beware of those concerns offering you Electric Belts free. There are many old style Belts on the market; they will offer you them for almost nothing. You cannot buy a gold dollar for fifty cents. Every man or woman who is seeking a cure should be willing to pay a reasonable price for it.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK—If you can't call at my office write for my beautiful illustrated book, which describes my method and gives prices. All letters are given prompt attention. Statement blanks will be sent you, and, upon receipt of your symptoms, I will advise you fully whether my Belt will cure you and the cost.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

Office Hours—9 to 6. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

after they all had their posts assigned to them, there still remained the little side-door through the shrubbery unprovided for. So William was roused up and told all about it. He yawned and rubbed his eyes, and seemed very much bewildered (though, of course, he knew all about it, really), but, as the others all said, it didn't matter much, because the Rabbits would never think of that little side-door through the shrubbery. Mr. Fox was to take the front door and drive the whole Rabbit family through the Warren, and at every door there was to be a Weasel, Stoat or Ferret ready to catch the unfortunate Rabbits as they came out.

At last the council broke up, and everyone retired to rest. When all was quite quiet, William got up and softly made his way out of the house, and sped away towards the little patch of grass where he knew Patty Rabbit used to play. His mind was made up—he would warn her of the danger. She was just leaving the home when she heard a soft call, "Miss Patty! Miss Patty!" She stopped in alarm. At first she was very much frightened on seeing William, but he managed to convince her that he was a friend. She told the children to run on—she would join them in a minute. Then he hurriedly told his story. "I shall be at the little side-door through the Shrubby," he said at the end; "you must trust me!" And then he vanished. Patty went home very thoughtful. Could she trust William?

* * *

It was a grand night for the Raid—no moon, and quite dark and cloudy.

Everyone was at his or her post. William, sleepy as usual, has been urged by all his relatives to keep a sharp look-out. Not that the Rabbits would think of coming his way; but still, for the honor of the Weasels, he must keep awake.

Reynard the Fox knocked at the front-door. After a slight conversation, the door was opened, and then the fun began. Inside the Warren there was scuffling and squealing, rushing hither and thither, and great confusion. The Stoats, the Weasels, and the Ferrets waited eagerly at their respective posts.

No Rabbit appeared. What was the matter? Could anything have gone wrong?

Minute after minute went by, then they heard old Reynard barking with joy—he came up to Wilfred's door. "How many have you got?" he said. "They're all out of the Warren!"

"Which way did they go?" said Wilfred. (He had expected to catch most, as he had the most important door to look after.) They went round to the different doors—not a Rabbit was to be seen!

Where could they have gone?

They all looked at one another. "William!" said Sammy Stoat and Uncle Ferret at one and the same moment.

Everyone rushed to the little side-door through the Shrubby. There was William fast asleep.

All the Rabbits had escaped by that little side-door through the Shrubby. "You told me they wouldn't come this way!" he said, when they grumbled and stormed at him for failing in his duty.

The Weasels won't own William now.

But if ever you come across a Weasel fast asleep, or see a Weasel walking arm-in-arm with a pretty little Rabbit, you may be sure that it is William, the Sleepy Weasel.

Why you should buy "Fair Play" Chewing Tobacco.

Because it is the best quality.
Because it is the most lasting chew.
Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c. plug.
Because the tags are valuable as premiums.
Because we guarantee every plug, and **Because** your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LTD.

"One Less at Home."

One less at home!
The charmed circle broken — a dear face
Missed day by day from its accustomed place,
But cleansed and saved and perfected by grace!

One more in heaven!

One less at home!
One voice of welcome hushed, and evermore
One word of farewell spoken; on the shore
Where parting comes not, one soul landed more—
One more in heaven!

One less at home!
Chill as the earth-born mist the thought would rise
And wrap our footsteps round and dim our eyes.
But the bright sunbeam darteth from the skies—
One more in heaven!

One more at home!
This is not home, where cramped in earthly mould
Our sight of Christ is dim, our love is cold,
But there, where face to face we shall behold,
Is home and heaven!

One less on earth!
Its pains, its sorrows, and its toils to share,
One less the pilgrim's daily cross to bear,
One more the crown of ransomed souls to wear
At home in heaven!

One more in heaven!
Another thought to brighten cloudy days,
Another theme of thankfulness and praise,
Another link on high our souls to raise
To home and heaven!

One more at home!
That home where separation cannot be,
That home where none are missed eternally,
Lord Jesus, grant us all a place with Thee
At home in heaven!

—Selected.

Hints on Jelly-Making.

Jellies are all made alike after the juice is obtained. This is boiled twenty minutes, the sugar is then added, as soon as it is entirely dissolved the juice may be poured into the glasses. The following points, if carefully observed, will do much to prevent possible failure:

The sugar should be heated before being added to the juice.

The "twenty minutes" should be counted after the boiling begins.

The boiling should be brisk, but not violent.

There is no need of skimming until just before pouring the jelly; it is wasteful.

Cook about one and one-half pints of juice at a time; never more than two pints.

Nearly all jellies are improved in flavor by the juice of a lemon to each pint.

Crab-apples, which should be cut up, wild plums and the dry fruit and the parings, cores and seeds from quinces and apples must be almost covered with water and boiled until soft, to obtain the juices. Berries need no water, but should be slowly heated until all their juice is freed.

Grapes just turning are better than ripe ones for jelly.

Jelly-bags for straining the cooked fruit must always be scrupulously clean, with absolutely no flavor of scapsuds remaining in them. Woman's Home Companion.



towards heating a house if fed into a Furnace made to heat—one which does not send the fuel up the chimney in smoke.

'Sunshine' Furnaces

will extract more heat from a unit of coal than any other good Furnace.

Every square inch from the bottom of fire-pot to top of dome is a direct radiating surface.

The dome is made of heavy steel-plate, which makes it a more effective heater than the cast-iron dome put in common Furnaces.

The "Sunshine" has every improved feature and still is so simple that any person can operate it.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N. B.

The Improved

Manitoba Washer

Makes Washing Easy.

Cleans Collars, Wristbands, etc., without any hard rubbing.

It is the correct principle.

Price \$10.

The McCrossan Rocker at \$5.00

And The Peerless at \$3.50.

Manufactured by

D. B. EASTABROOK,
312 Princess St. WINNIPEG.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

A Watch Snap for Men

We have just received a number of Watches with screw front and back, STERLING SILVER case and 7 jewelled movement guaranteed for one year we sell these for \$7.50, and only have a limited number, so you will have to hurry if you wish one. We prepay postage to any address.

Andrews

Watchmakers and Jewellers,
McINTYRE BLOCK,
Winnipeg, Man.

Pianos and Organs

Sold on Reasonable Terms.



SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
Oils and Needles for all Sewing Machines.

CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.

We have for delivery next fall and spring:

100,000 Russian Poplars

25,000 Russian Willows

200,000 Manitoba Maple Seedlings

A large lot of the above is for forestry purposes, the balance for our regular retail trade.

We have also 10,000 beautiful young plants of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creepers, etc.

For clean, healthy, hardy fast growers and pretty trees, this Russian stock stands head and shoulders above all others, and the Virden Nurseries is where to get them.

CALDWELL & CO., Proprietors,
Virden, Manitoba

A Great Railway

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates all equipment on its 6,600 miles of road, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequalled on any railway in the world.

Its Daylight Express (making direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with morning trains from the North and West) leaves Minneapolis 7.50 a.m. and St. Paul 7.00 p.m. and Chicago 9.25 p.m. same day. This train is electric lighted, carries new Coaches of latest type. Observation Buffet Parlor Car, and Dining Car serving supper.

Its No. 2 (connecting at St. Paul and Minneapolis with the fast transcontinental trains from the coast) leaves Minneapolis 5.25 p.m. and St. Paul 6.00 p.m., daily, reaching Chicago 7.00 o'clock next morning, at which point direct connections are made with all trains for the East and South. This train is electric lighted, carries modern Coaches, first-class Standard Sleeping Cars, and Dining Car serving supper.

Its PIONEER LIMITED—the Famous Train of the World—leaves Minneapolis 8.00 p.m. and St. Paul 8.35 p.m., daily, reaching Milwaukee 7.00 and Chicago 9.30 next morning. This train is brilliantly lighted by electricity, inside and out, and carries Compartment Sleeping Cars, Standard Sleeping Cars, Buffet Library, Smoking Car, Free Reclining Chair Car, modern Coaches, and Dining Car serving breakfast a la carte. The equipment composing the PIONEER is the costliest and handsomest in the world.

In purchasing your tickets to the East or South, request your home ticket agent to route you via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rv. from St. Paul.

For folders, maps, and lowest rates to all points, write to

W. B. DIXON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.